THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. LX. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1845. NO. 7.

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 31, 1845.

THE NO-PARTY TARIFF CONVENTION.

Voice of the Whig Press.

The private Tariff Meeting, held at the Exchange by a few of the Locofoco leaders, and the *call* for a no-party Convention which has grown out of it, and the attempt made to indentify the Whig party with the movement, have all excited great attention, and warm discussion in the community. This being the case, our readers will naturally feel anxious to know how the Whig press views the matter, and whether, like the Whigs of Pittsburgh, it sees the propriety of standing aloof from any such questionable movement. We quote first from the *New York Tribune*, of last Monday, Oct. 27:

POLK AND PENNSYLVANA.—The Washington rumors of a break in Mr. Polk's Cabinet on the Tariff question—Mr. Walker leading the Southern half in advocacy of reducing every duty to the absolute Revenue Standard—that is, to the lowest uniform point at which the requisite amount of Revenue can be procured—receives most decisive confirmation by our latest advices from Western Pennsylvania. The Washington letter writers, it will be remembered, assert that Mr. Buchanan, finding himself beaten in the Cabinet by the casting vote of the President, had resolved to quit the concern, leaving Walker the real Premier, as at present, with John Y. Mason or Andrew Stevenson in the State Department, while he (Buch.) should be solaced with the agreeable and permanent position of Justice of the Supreme Court, filling the existing vacancy from Pennsylvania. This arrangement exactly suits the wishes of President Polk and the aspiration of Secretary Walker, while Messrs. Marcy and Bancroft,—though the former by conviction and the latter by position incline to some degree of Protection—will not be likely to kick out of the traces so long as the provender is held before their noses.

There is one party, however, whose interests are not provided for in this arrangement. The Pennsylvanians insist that *their* interests are to be looked after as well as Mr. Buchanan's. Since they had to strain their consciences harder in commending Mr. Polk to the suffrage of the People,—since their barely won triumph saved Mr. Polk not their own State only, but New-York and the Election,—they insist on having a representative in the Cabinet throughout, and will not be fobbed off with a six months' taste of honors, when the position was of no practical importance, to be followed by their exclusion and a Mississippi ascendency through the balance of the four years. The Judgeship they consider theirs, any how, whether Buchanan gets it or not, and they are beginning to insist that he *shall not* take it, but stay in the Cabinet till he is plainly elbowed out, and then go back to the Senate to battle for the interests of their Iron, Wool and Coal. Accordingly, we have the first demonstration before us in the proceeding of a "Tariff meeting" held at Pittsburgh on the 21st inst. called to order by Gen. *J. K. Moorehead*, who nominated Hon. *Thomas Burnside* of Centre for President, with Hon. Richard Coulter of Westmoreland, and *John C. Meyers* of Clarion for Vice Presidents, with Gen. Moorehead, John Potter of Indiana and *John Bigler* for Secretaries. Hon. *Charles Shaler* was made Chairman of a Committee to report Resolutions, on which we remark the names of *P. Mulvany, John B. Butler* and several more gentlemen of like stripe, who reported these Resolutions:

[Here follow the resolutions, passed at the meeting.]

How far the movers and managers of this meeting had any authority to use the names of the distinguished and faithful Whigs above cited [in the resolutions] we cannot say, but we *guess* they had none at all. The Pittsburgh Gazette, in an able and truthful article on the subject, fully justifies this presumption. Whether any Whigs will see fit to unite in holding the proposed Convention, is a matter of some doubt; though we presume a part of those deeply interested in Iron-works, Coal-beds, Manufacturers, &c. will do so. If we could understand this as an earnest and straight-forward movement in favor of efficient Protection to *all* interests and at all times, to be followed up by the consistent support of Tariff measures and Tariff *men*, we should urge the Whigs to go into it heartily and generally. But, constrained to regard it as a mere device to bolster up the position of Mr. Buchanan, the special interests of a single State, and to sustain the unwarranted assertions of a faction who *knew* they were false when they made them, we cannot conscientiously urge any great consumption of Whig shoe-leather in obedience to this call.

The coolest part of this business, in our eye, is the quiet assumption of the maneuverers that *the Tariff is in imminent danger*, and that extraordinary efforts must be put forth to save it. How is this, Messieurs Moorehead, Butler & Co.? Have you not uniformly assured your People that President Polk was the very man for their interests! Did not you, Messrs. Black, McCandless and Gazzam stump all over Western Pennsylvania, asserting and gravely maintaining that *Polk was a better Tariff man than Clay?* And you, Mr. ex-Secretary Wilkins, did you not argue in your letter on Texas that Annexation would strengthen and make steadfast the Tariff? And you, Mr. Meyers, was it you or your brother who ran on the Polk Electoral Ticket in order to assure the Iron-workers of Clarion that the Tariff could not be in danger from Polk when a leading Iron-master was running as his Elector! Who was it that christened his new Iron-works "Polk Furnace" in order to attest his faith in Polk's devotion to the Iron interest, and his faith that the Tariff would not be disturbed? These are some of the facts which linger in our memory; will you have any more of them!

And now, gentlemen, what are you afraid of!—*The Whigs* certainly are not going to disturb the Tariff; they have neither the power nor the inclination. Neither Mr. Polk's Message nor his Premier's Report has yet appeared; and the Inaugural on the Tariff was mainly a rehash of the Kane letter, which you assured the People of Pennsylvania was thoroughly and abundantly Protective. What, then, mean you by raising the alarm that the Tariff is in danger!—But no matter *what* you mean. Whether you seek to make Tariff Capital for the Anti-Tariff party, or to cover up the tracks which connect you with the great National swindle of 1844, we trust you will be left to play out your game alone, with none but very *green* and *mistakenly selfish Whigs* to help you.

So much for the opinion of that shrewd and unmistakable Whig, HORACE GREELY. Some of his home-thrusts will tell upon the Locofoco leaders, as well as upon those few—exceedingly few—"green" Whigs who mistakingly have supported the movement. The next extract we take from the *United States Gazette*, in which the editor, though not speaking directly upon this subject, warns the Whigs against any "entangling alliances" with the supporters of the Administration on the Tariff question. That paper remarks:

"The people of Pennsylvania *now* begin to comprehend the truth of what was told to them in 1844. They now begin to cry out for help *against* the very men who, spite of remonstrance and dehortations, they thrust into office. Mad with party excitement, they refused to listen to the teachings of the past, or the monitions of those who had studied the interest of the people, and felt *that* to be the interest of the nation. "Huzza for the tariff of 1842," said the Locofoco manufacturers of Pennsylvania. "Huzza for the tariff of 1842 and Polk and Dallas." "Huzza," chimed in the free trade man of the city, and interior of the State, "for Polk, Dallas, and Democracy."—"Huzza for Polk, Free Trade, and the *Nation* of South Carolina," shouted the Palmetto boys; and in the instructive language of scripture, "the briar said unto the bramble, come thou and reign over us."

"We are now in the midst of this unfortunate reign, and it behoves us to keep a look out for the evil proposed, to *watch carefully and prudently* every evidence of hostility to the prosperity of the people—and especially should the *real friends* of the protective tariff, and of tariff men, *look to their position. Thousands who now cry out for help against the proposed destructive measures of the administration, would to morrow, to sustain a party position, vote for the very men again for the same offices whom they now abuse.*"

The *Beaver Argus* looks upon the whole movement with distrust. Speaking of the proposed Convention, the editor says:

"The first idea that strikes the mind is the cause and necessity of calling this Convention. The men who got up this meeting in Allegheny—McCandless, Moorhead, Shaler, &c. &c.—gave their partizans the most solemn assurances that they had nothing to fear from Mr. Polk in reference to Protection; that he was a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay, who they could not deny was the father of the Protective policy; but now, when Mr. Polk is in the Presidential chair, and is backed by a Cabinet and Congress agreeing with him in sentiment, and ready to co-operate with him in action, these men come out with a tacit acknowledgment that they have basely deceived and betrayed the honest friends of Protection, who now see the arm of power raised to strike down the system interwoven with all their vital interest. They now would hold a State Convention, not that they really hope to arrest the work of destruction, which will be carried by force of party drill, *but to enable them to play over the same game of deception in Pennsylvania in the contest of* 1848, no matter whether the candidate be Wright or Benton, Cass or Calhoun, or one, like Mr. Polk, altogether unknown to fame."

One of the principal objects, if not the real one, of the Locofoco leaders, in proposing the Convention, is, no doubt, correctly alluded to by the Argus.

The *Mercer Whig* says the tariff resolutions passed at the Exchange are well enough, "and if they had been the principles upon which the Locofoco party has acted for years past, or upon which there was *now a general union of sentiment*—the country would have less inclination to complain of their proceedings;" but the editor, with reason, asks "how any thing can be done, with such ever varying, contradictory sentiments as have been held by that party in its different phases, and in its different sections!"

We must close our extracts for to-day.

☞The Post of yesterday, speaking of the no-party convention, says:

"The Democracy have at all times been the sincere friends of the Working-men—now, as ever, they are ready to *speak* out in defence of great national interests."

We admit that the "Democracy" are pretty good at the *speaking* part. They were not deficient at that at the late election, when they told the people that Mr. POLK was a better Tariff man than Mr. CLAY, and when they carried round banners through our city, inscribed, "Polk and the Tariff of 1842,"—thus *speaking* a lie. But the people ask for *works* as well as *talk* and *profession*. The Whigs not only *profess* to be Tariff men, but they *vote* for a Tariff, and they *enact* Tariffs. The Locofocos will *speak* out well enough, we admit, at a no-party meeting, or on the stump, before the election—but the Whigs *work* as well as *speak*. The "Democrats" *speak* in *favor* of a tariff, and *vote against* it. The professions of the Whigs are carried out in their *works*.

We learn from the Washington Union that the delegation of Indians from the Pottawatomies, who arrived in that city a few days ago, had a "talk" on Friday last with the Cherokee delegation, which has been there for some time past. The meeting was requested by the former, some of whom had attended as delegates from their tribe at the last grand council held in the Cherokee nation at Tah-le-quah in the month of June, 1843. Mr. JOHN ROSS, the head chief of the Cherokees, made a speech on the occasion, advising the Pottawatomies to adopt the habits of the whites. His remarks are said to have been very feeling. His auditors were very much moved by his arguments, and after he had concluded, the pipe of friendship was passed round the council, which then broke up: the Pottawatomies rising, and passing around the circle, each shaking hands with every other person in the room.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN BOSTON.—By a slip from the Boston Mail, we have the particulars of a most horrible murder, committed in that city on Monday last. The victim was a young and handsome female, who had been married some time but separated from her husband; she was found in a room in a house of bad repute, with her throat cut from ear to ear; the razor with which the deed was done was lying by her, and her body enveloped in flames, the murderer having fired the premises after committing the bloody deed. The name of the murdered woman was Maria A. Bickford, aged 23 or 24. The Mail says:—"Suspicions amounting almost to certainty are fixed upon Albert J. Tirrell as the murderer, though he has not yet been arrested. He is said to be a native of Weymouth, Mass."

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—Andrew P. Potter is being tried at New Haven for the murder of Francis P. Osborne, in February last. The defence embraced among its principal features a plea of *insanity* on the part of the prisoner, which his actions heretofore would not seem to carry out as he allowed himself to be detected in an attempt to effect his escape from the jail. Had it not been for this single circumstance, the sympathy of the public would in some measure have sided with him.

Messrs. KENNEDY AND CHILD'S New Factory is now about finished, and is now receiving the shafting and machinery. It is a most splendid building. All the work is done in the best and most substantial manner. The boilers are in their places, and a part of the shafting is up, as well as part of the looms. Take it all in all, we think this will be the most perfect job of any manufactory ever put up in this section.

CLOSE OF CANAL NAVIGATION.

It may be well for our readers to bear in mind that the Transporters usually stop receipting for freights about November 10th. Timely notice should be taken of this.

To Editors of Country Papers.

We have numerous applications from our Country brethren, asking us to exchange with them. This we would cheerfully do, if we could possibly bear the heavy expense, but we must decline, because our list is already too large. We will do this, however,—we will send our Tri-Weekly in exchange to any paper that will pay us the difference. This to most country editors will be equal to a daily paper. We make this offer to accommodate them—it will be no benefit whatever to us.

The New American Hotel.

We are gratified to learn, that our old friend, Mr. BENJ. WEAVER, has taken a lease of this large and splendid Hotel, corner of Third and Smithfield streets, on the site of the old hotel of the same name. This fine building was put up by Mr. HENRY BEARS, and is a great improvement to that section of the city. Mr. WEAVER is well known as a veteran caterer for public accommodation, and his numerous friends will be pleased to hear that he will soon be in a first rate location, *pro bono publico*. "May his shadow never be less."

TENNESSEE U. S. SENATOR.—The Whigs of the Tennessee Legislature have come it over the Locofocos *a la Cameron*. They have succeeded in electing HOPKINS L. TURNEY to the U. S. Senate, over the regular Locofoco Caucus Nominee. The battle was fought with great spirit for several days. As the Whigs had no hope of electing a member of their own party, they united upon Mr. TURNEY as a much less objectionable man than the caucus nominee. Mr. Turney had a small band of Locofocos from the mountain districts where he resided, who could not be whipt into the traces, and the result was he was elected, receiving 53 votes, 47 of them Whigs. The Locofocos are now denouncing Turney at a round rate, and are worse chagrined than if he had been a Whig. The result, it is supposed, will be, that the whole mountain districts, including 7000 votes, will go with Turney over to the Whigs. A letter from Nashville, in the Louisville Journal, says:

It is almost needless to say that the Whigs here enjoy the triumph to the life. They look upon their opponents as more signally used up than if beaten before the people in August. Their temporary success *then* was a worse than fruitless victory—placing

"A barren sceptre in their grasp,
Thence to be wrenched by an unlenial hand.'

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The editor of the Post, before he calls so lustily upon the Whigs to come to the rescue of the Tariff, should read one of Æsop's Fables—"Hercules and the Wagoner." When the wagoner got stalled, he began to cry to Hercules for help, but Hercules told him to put his own shoulder to the wheel *first*, and then call upon him. The Post and its party have got the Tariff into the *Polk-mire*, and now cry to the Whigs for help. *Put your own shoulders to the wheel first*, should be the RESPONSE

IMPORTANT ARREST OF ABOLITIONISTS.—About dark last evening, a white man by the name of William Fislar, who says he lives in Lincoln county, Mo., and an old free negro man, called Richmond, who had been living here a long time, were caught by Capt. McDonough, just as they were pushing off in a skiff, with a slave, belonging to Mr. Curle, which they were about to convey to Illinois. Two other negroes, supposed to be slaves, were on the shore, evidently waiting to be conveyed across, but on seeing the others arrested, took to their heels and escaped.—*St. Louis Republican, Oct.* 25.

THE AMERICAN PRESS.—Mr. A. Randall, of Cincinnati, proposes to collect and publish for public information, a statement of the number names, editors, publishers, character and condition of all the periodical sheets that are issued, daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly from the United States Press. He wishes to get it out by January 1846, and requests editors and publishers to furnish him with the requisite information.

Iron and Steel.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE.—Mr. J. J. Osborne, of Macclesfield, has patented some "Improvements in the Manufacture of Iron and Steel, and in furnaces to be employed for such or similar manufacture." These improvements consist, first, in a composition to be added to pig-iron or cast-iron, when in a melted state, consisting of 2 lbs. common salt, 2 lbs. lime, and 15 lbs. iron slag from the forge, for an ordinary charge of 2 to 4 cwt. of pig-iron the ingredients to be well incorporated, and, by means of an iron spoon, added in small quantities at a time, to the melted mass, and then stirred up. The iron is then to be puddled and heated, in the usual way of making bar-iron. For making sheer-steel, a mixture of 2 lbs. of common salt, 2 lbs. quicklime, and 2 lbs. pearl ash, or 4 lbs. carbonate of soda, mixed, and added as before to a charge of 5 cwt. of pig-iron, melted at a white heat, 20 lbs. slag to be added.

The mass, after being properly worked, is made into balls, hammered and rolled. For cast steel the mass is treated in the same way as last described, as regards the mixture, but not puddled or balled; a blast furnace may be used. The charge being tapped, and run into a bed, for making a plate, 1½ inch thick, the slag will rise to the surface, and upon being cooled by sprinkling water, it will be easily separated when cold. The plate is then broke up, and re-melted in crucibles or pots, in a blast furnace, in the following manner:—To 28 lbs of the plate obtained as last described, add 1½ lbs. green bottle gass, 8 oz. pearl ash, or 16 oz. carbonate of soda, and 8 oz. black oxide of manganese, all to be stirred up in the melted iron; and when cast into ingots cast steel will be formed. The second part of Mr. J. J. Osborne's invention relates to the peculiar construction of a blast furnace, consisting of a furnace formed of an iron pot, 2 feet 6 inches high, and 3 feet in diameter, with 8 holes at equal distances, near to the bottom, and round the side, to admit the blast more equally. The pots are lined with fine clay, about 4 inches thick; in the centre of the pot there is a stand, formed of fine bricks, one foot high. The pot is placed within a can, made of firm iron plates, 2 feet 6 inches high, and 3 feet 8 inches in breadth, bolted together, and cemented, so as to form, with a circular plate at top, an air-tight chamber, with a space of 3 inches left round the pot. The blast is first admitted into this outer can, which forms an air chamber, by two or more openings, by which means the air is more equally distributed through the several openings, into the pot.

THE LIVINGSTON ROBBERY.—The Rochester Democrat says that it is probable $30,000 was obtained by the robbers. No trace has yet been discovered of the money trunk.

ARRIVAL of the GREAT WESTERN

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The steamer Great Western, Capt. Matthews, arrived at New York Tuesday morning between eight and nine oclock, with seven days later news from Europe, bringing news to the 11th instant.

The crops in England are conceded to be short, and Flour and Grain had advanced in Liverpool, London, and other places on the Continent.

The Cotton Market was quiet; American had declined ⅛d. since the sailing of the Britannia.

Among the passengers by the Great Western are Hon. Reverdy Johnson, U. S. Senator, of Maryland, and lady; Hon. Dabney S. Carr, American Minister at Constantinople, and Major F. Searle, bearer of despatches from the Legation at London.

The tone of the British press with regard to America is very conciliating, and much of the animosity with which their former remarks were characterized has abated. The *Times* alludes to our increasing influence in *Oregon* without any ill-natured comment.

Russia has been visited by a severe famine, which has been the cause of a great deal of distress—thousands are crossing the frontier for the purpose of plundering the more abundant soil of Germany.

The London Morning Papers of the 10th contain accounts of floods in the north of England and Scotland, which occurred during the latter part of the previous week. Much damage had been sustained in consequence of those unfortunate occurrences. Much corn which remained out in the fields was carried away, as were also a number of sheep and cattle. The Tyne is said to have been more swollen than at any other time for the past thirty years. Newcastle was the scene of much confusion and damage; one life was lost in that place.

The railway mania knows no abatement; it appears on the contrary, to increase. The daily press are reaping a rich harvest by the prodigal outlay. All the leading organs of opinion are obliged to stint their readers of their customary quantity of intelligence to make room for the lengthy prospectuses which sets forth in tempting colors how speedily a fortune is to be made by dabbling in their wares. The diurnals give every day a supplement as large as their regular sheet, filled with these announcements, and on some occasions a second daily supplement is found insufficient.

The proprietors are "making hay while the sun shines." Their charges on these announcements would be deemed incredulous in any country but England.

Mr. O'Connell has been holding forth at Kerry, in a repeal speech, pregnant with the usual topics, but as these are barren of interest, the English press had curtailed the orator of his fair proportions. So long as matters wear a pacific character in England, public feeling is indifferent to Irish eloquence, and the recitation of Irish suffering. Mr. O'Connell guages the pulse of England pretty accurately, when he states, as he does not unfrequently, that the hour of England's embarrassment is the regeneration of Ireland's wrongs.

The political news from the continent is not of much interest. The French have met with reverses in Algiers, where that sturdy Arab, Abd-el Kader, who seems determined to struggle while he can wield a sword for the independence of his native land, has already proved a sore scourge to France. Nothing but the hand of death, it seems, can subdue the indomitable perseverance of the fiery, high-souled Arab. The fruits of the French expedition to Morocco last year may now be seen in the destruction of the French force at Djemira Ghezona, amounting to 450 men. The commanding officer was inveigled from his post on the frontiers of Morocco and cut to pieces. Only fourteen escaped. Flushed with this triumph, the successful Abd-el Kader rushed at higher game—attacked General Caraigeac, at the head of a considerable force, and, although repulsed, succeeded in making the enemy feel the weight of his prowess. This disaster has produced much depression, and not a little anger, in France.

M. Thiers and suite have arrived in England in the Queen steamer, from Gibralter.

There had been an attempted revolution in Italy, but it was quickly put down by the Government.

The Smyrna journals record the commission of another act of daring piracy. A vessel, bound from Latakia for Smyrna had been boarded near the Stanchio, and plundered of 60,000 piastres.

The disease which has been this year deteriorating the quality of the potato crop has made its appearance in Switzerland.

It is intended to have sixteen line of-battle ships, and eight or ten frigates, with screw propellers, as block-ships for the English sea ports.

THE LATE JUDGE STORY.—The London Times frankly endorses the panegyric upon this truly great jurist and scholar in the Boston Daily Advertiser. The article, it says, "bears internal evidence of having been written by one more than ordinarily qualified to appreciate the high character and great attichments by which Mr. Justice Story has achieved not only the highest reputation among his fellow-citizens, but very considerable authority in Europe."

IRELAND.

O'Connell, the wonder of his age, has, as we announced, emerged from the solitude of the wilds of Kerry, and once more entered the arena of political agitation. He graces with his presence the platform of repeal meetings, and as buoyantly as forcibly, and as determinedly as ever, does he harangue and rally his followers on behalf of the repeal project. With that party, repeal banquets and monster meetings are the order of the day.

The meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday last was an exceedingly dull affair. The Liberator was absent—but his place was supplied by his son John, who acted as commander-in-chief upon the occasion.

FRANCE.

The French officer commanding at Djemira-Ghezons, a port situated on the frontiers of Morocco, was informed by an Arab that Abd-el-Kader was in the neighborhood. The officer, who was a brave man, immediately took steps to repel the enemy, and placing himself at the head of about 450 men, which was the greater part of the garrison of the place, went out to meet Abd-el-Kader. He had hardly proceeded two leagues when he found himself of a sudden in front of a large body of Arabs, who attacked him on all sides.

The commanding officer was one of the first killed. The troops defended themselves bravely, and made a most desperate resistance, but their ammunition failed them, and they were all cut to pieces. Eighty, however, contrived to take refuge in a marabout, where they endeavored to defend themselves. For two days they kept the enemy at bay, but want of provisions, and especially want of water, drove them to the most desperate and disgusting extremes. Ultimately they were all destroyed, and, with the exception of fourteen soldiers who contrived to escape into the town, the whole of the rest perished.

Abd-el-Kader, encouraged by this success, marched immediately on Tlemcen, in the hope of surprising General Caraignac, who happened at the time Abd-el-Kader came up to be in the field at the head of a considerable number of troops. He was immediately attacked by the Arabs and suffered considerable losses, but ultimately the Arabs were repulsed. A Colonel was among the killed. General Lamoriciere has sent large bodies of troops to the Morocco frontier, and is to place himself at the head of them; but it is thought that Abd-el-Kader will not meet the reinforcements, but, satisfied with his present success, will take refuge in the desert.

GERMANY.

Accounts from Frankfort announce the arrival of M. Ronge in that town on the 4th inst. where he had been received with great enthusiasm by the people. He had celebrated divine service, and likewise preached in the German Catholic Church in that city.

ITALY.

Affairs here have a very warlike tendency. An insurrectionary movement took place at *Rimini* (the scene of Hunt's celebrated poem.) on the 23d September, which was attended with serious results. A number of fractious persons having assembled towards evening, armed with muskets and other offensive weapons, the authorities called out the garrison, consisting of Swiss and Carbiniers, 100 in number, with 300 soldiers of the line, who drew up in the square of the Theatre. Just as the Carbiniers were on the point of obtaining the ascendancy, the soldiers of the line unexpectedly interfered, and, siding with the insurgents, drove their adversaries from the spot.—The Carbiniers lost 10 killed and wounded—the Swiss had two killed—the insurgents lost 6.—The following day was characterized by a movement of precisely similar character at the towns of *St. Angelo* and *Savignano*, but the revolt was subdued. The spreading of the intelligence from *Rimini* brought crowds of patriots, armed and equipped from neighboring towns and principalities, headed in some cases by the Nobility—mustering in all 300 strong. These met and encamped at *Casa Sandretti*. Their first exploit was the attacking of the post called *Le Balze*, and disarming the Custom House officers. Several engagements succeeded, at differerent periods—the patriots retreating at last to the mountains of *Ceparama* and *San Cassiano*.

The source from whence we derive our information states that the noise of artilleay had been heard from the direction of *Ravenna*—probably the signs of a conflict between the insurgents and the papal troops.

The *Priviliged Gazette*, of Dologna, of the 29th ult. announces that the Pontifical troops reentered Rimini at 11 o'clock in the morning of the 27th ult., the insurgents having either embarked or fled into the mountains on their approach. "The accounts received this morning at Bologna," adds the *Gazette*, "state, that the rebels dispersed in the mountains had been overtaken by the Swiss troops, the Carabiniers, and the Custom-House officers on the side of Balze, in the legation of some killed and wounded. Another band was met by the Carabiniers, and Pontifical volunteers, and the Custom-House officers at Badi, in the legation of Bologna, and 14 revolters were disarmed and made prisoners of the royal troops."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bishop of Exeter has called the attention of his clergy to the impropriety of being engaged in railway speculations.

During the last three months no fewer than nine new rail-way newspapers have been established in England.

Mr. James McNab, of Ayr, has invented a machine, worked by five men, which turns out 24,000 draining tiles per diem.

Eugene Sue, the author of the Wandering Jew, has been formally excommunicated by the Archbishop of Lyons, primate of France.

A project of convoking a general council of the clergy of all sects in Prussia, with a view to hearing their opinion on the religious questions which agitate the public in that country, is under consideration.

Prince Louis Bonaparte is tired of his prison at Ham, and is said to be disposed to submit to any terms imposed upon him for his liberation. He will proceed to America, probably to Mexico.

The enormous increase of orders produced by the extent of speculation in the provinces, as well as in the metropolis, has so multiplied business, that many of the brokers in London now receive and despatch between 300 and 400 letters per diem.

The Dublin Pilot attributes Archbishop Crolly's approval of the Irish Colleges Bill to an attack of insanity.

Accounts from Carlsrube state that the grand ducal government has resolved to take severe measures for repressing German Catholicism.

The King of Sweden and his second son Gustavus, have lately visited the silver mines of Konsberg, in Norway. The miners, in the presence of his majesty, sculptured his name in the rock, by the side of those of the other sovereigns who had entered the mines at different periods.

Notwithstanding the peaceful exhortation of Mr. O'Connell, the vigilance of the magistracy, and the active exertions of the constabulary, Ireland is still the seat of crimes stained with perjury and bloodshed.

One of the manufacturing firms of Sheffield, apologizing to a customer for not having completed an order, attributes it to the injurious effects which he affirms are resulting to the trade from the railway pleasure trips and gipsy parties now so frequently indulged in.

Arrest and Committal of an American Fugitive.—John Comstock Clinton, charged with being concerned in the forgery on the Messrs. Little & Co., is to be sent to this country for trial.

The Foreign News

The following judicious summary, from the Philadelphia Ledger, saves us the trouble of writing one ourselves:—"The news by the steamship "Great Western" though only a week later than that brought by the Hibernia, was looked for with great interest, and is, indeed, of much importance. One of its probable effects is a farther rise in the price of Flour and Grain. Notwithstanding the London market was fully supplied with all descriptions of produce, prices were firm, and there was a manifest tendency to advance. For the week preceding the sailing of the Great Western, there had been much wet and bad weather, and though there was comparatively little wheat exposed to it in the South of England, the weather was regarded as unfavorable to such of the potato crop as had escaped previous injury. In the northern and eastern parts of the kingdom there was still a good deal of Grain in the fields, and, as the weather seems to have been quite as unsettled there as in the South, the conclusion of the harvest must be still further delayed. The northern counties sometimes fare better than the south; such was the case last year, and the enormous produce of wheat in Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire did much to swell the general yield. This season the deficiency is likely to be much greater in the backward than in the early counties; the crop was not ripe there till the weather became decidedly broken, and the quality will, it is feared, prove even worse than the yield. In the west the produce of wheat to the acre is complained of, whilst the weight per bushel is two lbs less than last season. It is certain that the total produce of the kingdom must be regarded as short of usual years and a steady and progressive rise in the value of breadstuffs must be expected. The upward movement may, and probably will, from time to time, receive checks "but," the intelligent reviewer of the market for Willmer & Smith's Times says, "Wheat will, we think, advance in price until next Spring. After that time much will depend on the then appearance of the crop, the probable extent of the Spring shipments from the Baltic, and other causes of which nothing can at present be known." This information seems to justify the advance news is important to the great agricultural interest of the country. But this advantage to one particular class it is feared, will be counterbalanced by the unfavorable news in reference to our great staple, Cotton the price of which is not only lower, but the article not in demand. The fall of a single fraction in the price of Cotton would more than twice equal any amount resulting from the increased price and export of breadstuffs. In a national point of view, therefore, the news is unfavorable. Though breadstuffs are up and in demand, Cotton is down; the Railroad mania as rife as ever, money 5s to 2s per quarter in the price in the English market, and the news will probably induce increased speculation among our Flour dealers. In this respect the is in demand and the rate of interest advancing, and all American securities are lower. All these movements indicate a crisis in the financial affairs of Europe, which in its consequences may extend to this. The present news, we repeat, is important, and will cause subsequent arrivals to be looked for with more than usual solicitude."

The following are the English quotations of American securities, as given by the London Economist.—Louisiana 5s 70. New York 5s 106 and Pennsylvania 5s 70.

THE FOREIGN IRON TRADE.

In Pittsburgh we are about as much interested in the Foreign Iron Trade as anything else, and we therefore copy all that we can see relating to that heavy interest. The news is eminently favorable for the Home trade. The continued steady advance abroad, by enhancing the price of the Foreign article in the East proportionately curtails its consumption, and as that falls off the make of the Eastern Furnaces and Mills is in requisition to meet the demand. There is less, therefore, to spare for the Lakes and Southwest; besides, prices of Domestic Iron eastward go up as the English article advances, so that consumers in the sections of the States referred to, are driven to look for their supplies nearer home.

The comparatively low prices of Iron here, and the low freights to the North, should, in a great degree, throw that extensive market under our control. The season is now so far advanced, no great amount can be sent to the Lakes; but it is probable the stocks there will be pretty well cleared out by the opening of navigation in the Spring, producing a large demand to be met from this city. The present Railroad excitement in England and France has a basis of actual *bona fide* enterprises probably sufficient to sustain the prices there, even though the host of bubble companies should be blown away. It is conceded that nearly the whole make of those countries will be required for home consumption for three years to come.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.

Iron—The price of Iron continues to advance, and the demand to increase. At the Quarterly Meeting held in Staffordshire this week, a further advance of 20s ₱ ton on manufactured Iron, and 10s ₱ ton on Pigs was determined upon, and a large quantity of Iron was sold at the advanced rates. Present quotations here are—for Scotch Pigs in Glasgow £3 ₱ ton, in Liverpool, Scotch Pigs £3 10s; Hoops £11, Sheets £12 5s; Rods £10 5s; best refined £12, Rails £12 10s ₱ ton

BIRMINGHAM—Oct. 9.

The Iron Trade—The quarterly meeting of the iron masters of South Staffordshire and Shropshire was held in the Town Hall of this town to-day, when the attendance of gentlemen from these districts and from Wales was numerous beyond precedent.

It was understood, from what occurred some days ago at Wolverhampton, that no advance would take place at the Birmingham meeting and at the opening of business to-day the same opinion pretty generally prevailed. It appeared, however, in the course of a very short time, that certain of the leading houses had determined upon an advance of £1 ₱ ton, thus raising merchant bars of manufactured iron from £9 to £10.

Every other description of Iron, as a matter of necessity, will proportionably advance, and rails were quoted at £11 to £12. One house, and that too, one of the most extensive and influential in South Staffordshire, it was stated, hesitated at present to declare an advance; but the probability is at the final meeting to be held at Dudley, on Saturday, their reluctance will give way, and the price of iron, so far as the circumstances of masters will admit, become general and uniform.

As already intimated, the advance was not attributed solely to the demand for railways existing or projected, but also to the large demand for iron for exportation, and the general home trade. It was stated that within a few days several large contracts for rails had been made, but on terms not quite so favorable to the purchaser, as the one recently said to have been concluded by Mr. Hudson, M. P.

LONDON—Oct. 10.

Metals—All descriptions of Iron, both English and Scotch, have further advanced in value, and an immense business has been done for home use and export; buyers are more numerous than sellers, and the pressure of holders are looking for further advanced rates. The Shropshire and Staffordshire masters are full of contracts, and are obtaining 10s advance upon last month's rates. Pig in the Clyde has brought 95s to 97s 6d net cash; Common Bars in Wales £8 15s to £9; Staffordshire Pigs £5 5s. Welch Pigs No. 1 £5 10s to £6, and Railway Bars in Glasgow £11 15s to £12. English Bars £8 to £8 5s and Rods £9 10s to £9 15s. Foreign is quiet at £11 10s for Swedish. Spelter is flat at £23 15s to £24 all the spot, and £23 10s to £23 15s for delivery. Foreign Pan is readily purchased; privately about 2700 slabs Banca have been taken at 85s, and now 87s to 88s is demanded. Straits are firm at 83s to 84s. Tin plates are looking up, and a good many parcels have been taken. Copper is firm, with a steady demand. Lead and Steel remain unaltered in value. Quicksilver is steady at 4s 6d.

DEATH OF MRS. JUDSON.

We have mentioned the death of Mrs. Judson, on her passage home from India. The following letter from her husband, the Rev. Dr. Judson, to the Secretary of the Babtist Board, will be read with interest.

Barque Sophia Walker, }
At Sea, Sept. 1845. }

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I wrote to you on the 13th April, and the Treasurer, on the 1st of May, just before sailing from Amherst. The first part of the voyage was very rough; we suffered a good deal from sea sickness, and my time was much occupied in taking care of Mrs. Judson. Having my assistants, however, I endeavored to make some progress in my work, though under great disadvantages. During the second month Mrs. J. began to improve, and I had the most sanguine hopes of her recovery. After crossing the line the ship sprung a leak, and the captain determined to put in at the Isle of France. Before we reached the Island, Mrs. J. became so decidedly convalescent that it appeared clearly to be my duty to return to Maulmain and leave her to to proceed alone.

On our arrival we found a vessel bound to Maulmain, and though I was unwilling to leave her, until I should see her fairly on her way, I was so sure of returning myself, that I sent off the assistants by that vessel, and partially engaged my own passage in another which would sail for Calcutta in two or three weeks. In the meantime we met with Captain Codman, of the Sophia Walker, who invited us to take passage with him, and kindly offered us such terms as induced us to leave the Paragon. The change furnished also an additional encouragement for me to return, as the Sophia Walker would take Mrs. J. to the very doors of her friends, where also she would arrive a month earlier than if she went by the way of England. But all our pains were frustrated by an unforseen event. Mrs. J. experienced a dreadful relapse, which reduced her lower than ever before; and soon convinced me that it would be impossible for me to leave her, so that, though I bitterly regretted the loss of my assistants, I felt obliged, after having remained three weeks in Port Louis, to re-embark with her, and we finally sailed on the 25th of July.

After a time she again appeared to be recovering, and in the cold weather off the Cape of Good Hope, my hopes became again very sanguine. But she never really recovered from her last prostration,—and though sometimes better, continued on the whole to decline, until we neared St. Helena, when I gave up all hopes of her recovery. She lingered a few days, while the vessel was detained in port, until the 1st inst. when at nine o'clock in the morning she obtained her release from farther sufferings, and entered I trust into the joys of her Lord; and she was burried in the afternoon of the same day, and in the evening we were again at sea.

Had Mrs. J. lived to reach home, and especially if my assistants had been with me, I should have expected to remain some time in America, that her health might become confirmed. But since this object is lost, I am desirous of returning as soon as possible. I hope that no objection will be made to my leaving before the winter sets in. I dread the effects of a northern Winter, not so much on my general health as on my lungs. An attack of my complaint in the Winter season would probably prove fatal. And though I refuse not to die, I have so much desire in submission to the will of God, to finish my work in Burmah, that I must confess, I am unwilling to expose my poor life, though in other respects of no worth, to any unneccessary hazard. I remain yours affectionately.

A. JUDSON.

PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 1, 1845.

THE POST AND THE TARIFF.

We find the following article in the Post of yesterday, which we copy entire:

"The Gazette has abandoned the controversy so far as it had reference to the position of parties, and the opinions expressed by Messrs. Polk and Clay, before the election. The truth is, both of the candidates expressed themselves friendly to a Tariff that would raise sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of government, and in favor of discriminating duties to protect home industry—they both expressed the opinion that such a Tariff would afford sufficient protection to the manufacturers of the nation. It is, therefore, grossly unjust to charge the Democracy of Pennsylvania with having deceived the people. President Polk, in his maugural address, declared: "In laying duties *for revenue*, it is *doubtless proper* to make such *discriminations* within the *revenue principle* as will afford incidental *protection* to our *home interests*." Mr. Clay, in his letter to Mr. Cope, from which the Gazette quoted on Tuesday morning, says: "*I have every where maintained* that in *adjusting a Tariff for Revenue*, discriminations ought to be made for *Protection*."

For the sake of perspicuity, we will reply to the above in order, and,

1. The "Gazette has" *not* "abandoned the controversy so far as it had reference to the position of parties, and the opinions expressed by Messrs. POLK and CLAY before the election." This is one of the main points in dispute. The difference between us and the Post is, that we quote fairly and the Post unfairly. The Post quotes from Mr. POLK's letter to Mr. KANE, and so do we. But in quoting from M

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞"The Pittsburgh Gazette" is published Daily Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 4, 1845.

☞The Post corrects us in attributing the language he quotes from Mr Polk to the Kane letter, instead of the Inaugural Address. We cannot see that it makes any difference in regard to our argument, especially as we quoted the whole of the Post's article. The great hurry with which we have to write, in the midst of our multifarious duties, renders it almost impossible to avoid mistakes. The remainder of the Post's article does not touch the question in hand. Mr. Clay is in favor of the Tariff of 1842, and as such was voted for as President. This is what he means by a "*Tariff for Revenue*," with *discriminations for Protection*. What Mr. Polk means by "such discriminations *within* the Revenue principle as will afford *incidental* protection," will be better ascertained by his Message and the Report of Mr. Walker, than by the predictions or interpretations of the Post. That he is not in favor of the Tariff of 1842, and that he or his Secretary will recommend its repeal, we think cannot be doubted. It is scarcely necessary for us to discuss with the Post what Mr. Polk will do, as time will soon reveal that. We know what Mr. Clay would have done had he been elected—in that event the Tariff of 1842 would have remained untouched. That Mr. Polk will try to *repeal* it no sane man doubts.

With regard to the no-party Convention, which originated the controversy, the only difference of opinion seems to be, the policy of holding a Convention without reference to party, or the holding of one exclusively "Democratic." The latter, in our opinion, is the best way to have an effect upon the administration, and in fact the only way to do any good. We doubt not the Locofoco party of this State can do much to sustain the Tariff, if they will; but to do so they must speak out boldly. If it is thought that it can do any good for the Whigs to give any further expression of opinion, let them hold a Convention by themselves. Having always been the fast and active friends of the Tariff, they will not now refuse any sacrifice of time or money to sustain it. They are ready to speak for it, to write for it, and to *vote* for it, and they will sustain or vote for no man in their party who will not stand by the Tariff. Their position is unequivocal. No man doubts it. The Whig party is a Tariff party—it is for a Tariff which will afford adequate protection to every branch of home industry.

Shocking Accident.—Yesterday morning, before day-light, a young man named J. T. Bradford, employed as a Shearer, at the Kensington Iron Works, by some mistake in passing through the mill, precipitated himself on the cog-wheels of some of the Rolls, and was cut completely in two, and otherwise mangled. He was not discovered for some hour or more after the accident.—He was a native of Somersetshire, England, was about 24 years of age, and bore a most excellent character. He had been in this country about 4 months. He was buried in the Methodist E. Church, grave yard.

The Small Pox.—The article on this subject which we publish to-day, though long, is so interesting, and the subject is so important, that we doubt not it will be generally read. The small-pox now prevails, more or less, throughout the whole country, thus giving a greater degree of interest to the article in question. The Age says that the small-pox is not on the decline here. As far as our observation has extended, we think it is —but if it is not, the reader of the article referred to will perceive that if he has been properly vaccinated, he is as secure as if he had had the small-pox, and that the danger arising from the prevalence of the disease is very slight.

Burnt District in Allegheny.—Nearly all the District ravaged by the fire in Allegheny, last spring, is now being rebuilt, with the exception of the temporary Warehouses of the Transporters, for which there is no longer any necessity. On several vacant lots in the same district buildings are also going up. The buildings are all brick, and much better than those destroyed, so that that part of that flourishing city will be better and more extensively built, by spring, than before the fire. In fact, throughout the two cities, the capabilities of our builders are taxed to their utmost, to supply the demand for new buildings. Many new buildings have been commenced within a month past, although the season is very late. A great deal of building will doubtless be done next season.

Important Rumor.—The New York Journal of Commerce states, that it is rumored that Mr. Packenham, the British Minister at Washington, finding there is little hope of adjusting the Oregon question either by compromise or arbitration, has proposed to leave the *whole* territory in its present condition for twenty years, under the joint protection of England and the United States, and with the stipulations that at the end of said period, its then inhabitants may attach themselves to either country, or erect themselves into an independent sovereignty, as they may prefer. If such a proposition has been made, we trust that it will be accepted; for the effect of it will be, to give the whole territory eventually to the United States.

The Boston Tragedy.—Up to 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, nothing had been learned at Boston as to the arrest of Tirrell, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Bickford. The Coroner's jury found a verdict of wilful murder against Tirrell. It appears, that about a year since, Tirrell came into possession of $25,000 by the death of his father, Mr. Leonard Tirrell, formerly representative in the General Court from the town of Weymouth. He had been long attached to Mrs. Bickford, and had lavished much money upon her. For several weeks last summer they boarded together as man and wife at the Hanover street House, Boston, and they quarrelled much.

The Monongahela rose so fast on Monday night some damage was done. Among other accidents, $280 worth of Butter and 4 casks of Saleratus were floated off from the Wharf.

Census of Boston.—The taking of the census, by order of the city council of Boston is nearly completed, and the result, according to the manuscript, will not vary much from 115,000.—Population in 1840, 93,338.

From the Edenburgh Witness, Sept. 15.

DR. STARK ON SMALL POX.

Adam & Charles Black, Edinburgh.

We referred some time since, among our literary notices, to a little work by Dr. Stark of this city, on the "Probable Cause of the continued Prevalance and Fatality of Small-Pox."* The importance of the subject, however demands a more lengthened notice: there are few, if any, political matters that bear half so directly on the interests of the human family as the great medical question discussed in the pamphlet of Dr. Stark.

It is a fact that of late years deaths from small-pox greatly increased in the British dominions. The formidable typhon that seemed to have received its death wound from the discovery of Dr. Jenner, appears to be fast recovering its old vigor, and assuming its old character. Its ravages have of late been steadily increasing in fatality and extent. During the last ten years the number of deaths from small-pox in Ireland alone has averaged nearly six thousand per annum; and the small-pox mortality of London stood last year rather above the average of the first ten years of the present century. These are startling facts, and they have given rise to theories and opinions which have, it is too certain, a direct tendency to increase the evil. By some it is now held that the vaccinating virus has lost much of its protective efficacy; on the mysterious but undoubted principle through which some diseases, that originate no one knows how, after proving a scourge of the human race for ages and centuries, at length become greatly modified, and then wear out and disappear. By others it is suspected that the matter originally derived from the cow has been much lowered in its protective qualities, by its transmission, for a long series of years, through the human subject; while yet a third class contend, that at no time was the protection which the virus afforded other than temporary; that in the course of a few years its effects wear out, leaving the system open to infections as before; and that, in order to render it efficient, the same individual must be content to submit to periodic vaccinations, repeated every seven or ten years. In accordance with this last view, the Prussian, Hanoverian and Russian Governments have had their whole standing armies re-vaccinated. Fresh matter has been procured from the cow, by the class who hold that that originally derived has been deteriorated in the progress of its frequent transmissions; while by the class who find, in the increase of small-pox, evidence that the vaccinating virus is becoming *effete* on the general principle specified, it has been seriously proposed to return to the fatal, and surely most unjustifiable, plan of inoculating with the virus of the disease which it is the general object to extirpate, or at least rob of its terrors. The state of uncertainty indicated by these conflicting theories among men to whose medical opinions the public attach importance, has not been without effect in shaking the general confidence in the protective virtues of vaccination. The practice has, in consequence, become less frequent among the masses of our British population; and we find it conclusively demonstrated by Dr. Stark in his pamphlet, on a careful and elaborate statistical bases, that, in exact proportion to its neglect and decline, has small-pox again revived as one of the fatal diseases of the country.

The truths educed by his researches are of the highest value. In the first place, after previously establishing the fact of the increase of small-pox in Great Britain, Dr. Stark goes on to show that there is one special class of Britons, not less exposed to the disease than any other, among whom no increase has taken place. When a recruit is examined for the army, one of the points which the medical examinator first sets himself to ascertain is, whether, he has been either vaccinated or has had small-pox, and it found unprotected, he is vaccinated forthwith. Every soldier in the British army has thus been either vaccinated, or has had small-pox, even when living in constant intercourse with a people among whom it is committing deadly ravages. This we deem so very important a fact that we must submit it to our readers, quoting from Dr. Stark, in the statistic form:

"From the 'Government Statistical Reports of the Sickness, Mortality, and Invaliding among her Majesty's Troops,' extending from 1817 to 1836 inclusive, we learn that the dragoon regiments and guards, with an aggregate strength during that period of 44,611, and a total mortality of 627, lost only three cases from small pox. The troops at Gibraltar, with an aggregate strength during that period of 60,269, and a total mortality of 1291, lost only one from small pox. In the West Indies, the British or white troops, with an aggregate strength, from 1817 to 1836 inclusive, of 86,661, and a total mortality of 6803, had not a single death from small pox, though several epidemics of small pox have ravaged the islands during that period. The black troops on the same station, with an aggregate strength during the same period of 40,934, and a total mortality of 1645, completely escaped that loathsome disease. At Bermuda, at the Mauritus, not a single death from small-pox occurred during these twenty years; and even the whole troops of Western Africa wholly escaped this disease, which was carrying off hundreds of the black unprotected population."

From several other important military stations the returns are rendered still more striking by accompanying statements, derived from other sources, of the deaths from small-pox which took place among the people with whom the soldiers were in circumstances of constant intercourse. In Malta, for instance, where the British troops, from 1818 to 1836 inclusive, had an aggregate strength of 40,826, and a total mortality of 665, there occurred among them only two deaths from small-pox; whereas in one of these years, 1830, the deaths among the partially protected inhabitants from this disease, out of a general mortality of 3107, amounted to 1169,—fully one-third of the whole. Again, in Ceylon, where, in one year, 1819, there died of small-pox of the native population 2945, the British troops in the whole twenty years, in which that year was included, lost but four. "Among the European troops of the southern division of the Madras army," says Dr. Stark, "not a single case of small-pox occurred from 1834 to 1838 inclusive, though it prevailed to a considerable extent among the native inhabitants. Indeed, Mr. Morgan, in his Medical Report of the 57th regiment, published in the *Madras Quarterly Medical Journal* for April, 1840, states, that although small pox almost constantly exists in Cannanore, or some of the neighboring villages in which the regiment was stationed, not a single case had occurred among the men of that regiment up to the date of that report." Facts such as these, in the present unfixed state of opinion regarding the exact value of vaccination, can, we think, be scarce too highly appreciated; and the points which they serve to establish we find borne out by hardly less important auxiliary evidence. It has been ascertained, through the scheme of re-vaccination adopted among the Continental military, that the virus has its effect in as many cases when the individuals operated upon had been previously attacked by small-pox, as when they had been previously vaccinated. "According to the official Report relative to the 'Re-vaccinations in the Hanoverian army for the years 1837-8-9,'" says Dr. Stark, "it appears that re-vaccination succeeded in only 11 per cent; and was only partially successful in 27 per cent—completely failing in sixty-two out of every hundred. In the army there were a certain number of men who, instead of being vaccinated, had had small-pox. They likewise were subjected to the general vaccination; and, as if nature wished to prove to disbelieving man, that, being *once* vaccinated, or having *once* had small-pox, were identical in preventing a subsequent attack of small-pox, vaccination succeeded with them in the same proportion as with those who had been previously vaccinated." At Wurtemburg, though the per centage of successful and unsuccessful cases was different, nearly the same proportioned ratio was maintained between the instances of previous small-pox and of previous vaccination. Of 100 vaccinated after small-pox, 32 cases succeeded, 26 were modified, and 42 failed; while of 100 vaccinated a second time, the number of cases which succeeded were 34, the modified cases 25, and the failures 41. It is further shown, that when the disease is once introduced into a community, and assumes a malignant form, even the individuals who had been formerly subjected to it cannot be regarded as completely protected.

"It is stated by M. Bousquet," says the Doctor, "that in Marseilles, during the year 1825, out of a population of 40,000 about 2000 had previously had small pox; yet of this number 20 were attacked a second time with that disease, and 4 died. The deaths were therefore in the proportion of 20 out of every 100 attacked, or 1 out of every 500 of those who had previously had small pox. In the same population, 30,000 were vaccinated, and of this number 2000 took small-pox, or modified small-pox (varioloid;) of these only 20 died, or in the proportion of 1 out of every 100 attacked, or 1 out of every 1500 vaccinated." There are other instances adduced, in which the case is made out still more strongly in favor of vaccination. We find it stated by Mr. Crosse of Norwich, that "of 603 cases of small pox which had been witnessed by him in that town during the course of his practice, no fewer than 297 had previously had small-pox, while only 91 had been previously vaccinated." Who, in the possession of facts such as these, would yield a moment's tolerance to the schemes of again returning to the alike dangerous and doubtful protection which inoculation affords!

It is further shown in this singularly valuable pamphlet, that rather more than 82 out of every hundred deaths which took place from small-pox in Edinburgh in the years 1839,40 and 41, were those of persons under five years of age; that in Glasgow and Dundee, during the same period, rather more than 85 out of every hundred were under five; and that in Perth the per centage of deaths of the same class somewhat exceeded 87. In the records of the Canongate grave yard of Edinburgh, the ages as well as the diseases of the deceased are recorded. From the year 1780 to the year 1836 there took place the interments of 1068 persons who died of small-pox, and of that great number only thirty-six were above five years of age. The English records of mortality yield a resembling result. In the Report of the Registrar General for 1838, we fine that of 8706 cases of small-pox, in which the ages were ascertained, no fewer than 7583, or rather more than 85 per cent. of the whole, were of children under five; and of this large per centage, both in England and Scotland, about four-fifths were under one year. It is chiefly among the unvaccinated young, left unprotected by the cruel carelessness of their natural guardians, that this loathsome and fatal disease committed its ravages. Few possess an adequate idea of the great extent to which, through a still growing neglect, protection is imperatively required at the present time. Of 244 individuals the members of 73 poor families residing in one parish in Edinburgh, Dr. Stark found that only 116,—less than one half of the whole,—had been protected by vaccination. The proportion of unvaccinated here is, however, considerably above that of our population in general; the families visited by the Doctor belonged to the poorer and more reckless classes of a town population; and we may regard the average state of the case as better given by the recruiting statistics of the British army, English, Scots, and Irish, during the year ending 31st March, 1844. Of 11,514 men enlisted and found fit for service, 8418 had distinct marks of vaccination, 2711 had marks of small pox, and 385 had no distinct marks of either. On these facts Dr. Stark shrewdly remarks:

"It is shown by this statement, that of 11,514 men, taken in a manner at random, over the whole kingdom, more than a third had either already had small-pox, or were still liable thereto. In fact, it shows that only two thirds had been protected from small-pox by vaccination. But it proves more. It proves that of every hundred men of the ages of from eighteen to twenty (the usual ages of recruits,) who had not been vaccinated, small pox had already seized ninety of them. So true is the observation of Duvillard, that of a hundred men of the age of thirty who have not been protected by vaccination, not exceeding four will be found to have escaped the small pox.

Facts so important is these, and based on so broad and sure a statistical basis, cannot be too extensively spread. It has been calculated that ere the discovery of Jenner, small box in Britain and Ireland swept off annually from forty to fifty thousand of the inhabitants,—considerably more than twice that of the Bitish loss at Waterloo; and carelessness in the lower classes, in part the result of an inadequate estimate of the real value of vacination in the middle and upper, is now threatening to neutralize the blessings of the discovery,—one of the greatest of modern times,—and to bring back to our country the sufferings and mortality of former ages. Nothing can more directly tend to avert the evil than the dissemination of sound views regarding both it and its great antidote, vaccination; and hence the importance of the pamphlet of Dr. Stark, which will, we trust, be a means of saving many lives, and preventing the endurance of much anguish, bodily and mental. With the Doctor's suggestion for the extirpation of the disease, we conclude,

"Every one who reflects on the subject, but especially on the statistical facts brough forward for the first time in this paper, as to the state of our population, with respect to vaccination, must be convinced that some more efficient measures must be used, in order to secure the people from the ravages of small pox. This could only be done efficiently by passing an act, obliging every medical practitioner or midwife who attends the birth of a child to see that child vaccinated, or give a satisfactory reason, such as the refusal of the parents for its non-performance. In order to carry such a measure into effect, it would be necessary to have a salaried officer under the government, to whom regular monthly, quarterly, or half yearly returns should be directed to be made from all such practitioners and midwives, under a severe penalty; and this Government officer should be bound to return to the Secretary of State for the Home department, and publish annually a list of the numbers of births and vaccinations, with such other particulars as might be desirable. This officer should also be director or superintendent of a central vaccine establishment in the metropolis, where a constant supply of vaccine virus should be kept up and transmitted to applicants in all parts of the kingdom. Three such officers would be required, and three such central vaccine establishments,—one in London, one in Dublin, and one in Edinburgh; and if we reflect that such means would undoubtedly have the effect of efficiently propagating the benefits of vaccination, and consequently producing an annual saving of from 15,000 to 20,000 lives, all will admit that an annual grant £5000 or £6000 which would probably cover the expenses of such establishments,—would be well bestowed.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

New Orleans, Oct. 25, 1845.

The steam towboat Persian, Capt. Riddle, from the Passes, with ships Thomas B. Wales and Tyrin in tow, burst her two starboard boilers yesterday morning, 22 miles below this city, carrying away the boiler deck from the cabin forward, with both chimneys and pilot house. The First Pilot and Assistant were in the pilot house at the time, and escaped with but slight injury. C. Crowley, Chief Engineer, was dangerously wounded. George Clinton, Mate, Wagner, Carpenter, A. Arnold, Pilot, and Mr. Wood, Steersman, were slightly injured. Patrick Donahough, a Fireman, was killed, and two others, name unknown, died a short time after the accident. The Persian was brought up to the city last evening by the towboat Caledonia.

By way of Havana we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 1st instant. The war fever appears to have entirely subsided there; at all events the letters which I have seen are silent on the subject.

The army at Corpus Christi was in pretty good health, except that a few cases of dysentery had occurred. Three hundred Mexicans ventured within 50 miles of Corpus Christi, in pursuit of a body of Camanches, which had been committing depredations on the settlements. The commander of the Mexicans, being an old acquaintance of Col. Kinney, sent word to him that he should have called to see him, but he was fearful he might be censured. The Monmouth eft at Arkansas the propeller Augusta, lithering; the steamboat Leo, for sale, freight, or charter; and the schooners T. F. Hunt and Cornellia, loaded with powder and arms. The schooner Josephine, and another small one, were lying at anchor, ready for sea.

*This Treatise originally appeared in the July No. of the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.

PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 5, 1845.

The Miami and Pennsylvania Canals.

The Philadelphia papers publish an extract from a letter written from Beaver, stating that 80 tons of merchandise had been received there from Toledo. It should have been about 100 tons. This merchandise was received at Toledo from Buffalo, but lay there so long the owners (western merchants) went after it, re-shipped it to Beaver *via* Cleveland, and then from Beaver down the river.

Another fact should be mentioned in conjunction with the above. A lot of merchandise at Buffalo for Cincinnati *via* Toledo and the Miami Canal, was contracted to be delivered in Cincinnati *via* Erie and the Erie Extension Canal, in less time and at less expense than by the first route, and it was done.

Our Philadelphia friends seem to think the first fact very significant as to the superiority of the Pennsylvania over the Northern route to Cincinnati *via* Toledo, but if they are building any hopes of diverting the carrying trade on that route, by such facts alone, we can tell them they are egregiously mistaken. It must be remembered that this is the first season on the Miami Canal; no regular lines were organized, nor warehouses built. By next season all these deficiencies will be supplied, lines organized, warehouses built, and the Canal thoroughly repaired and strengthened. We are much mistaken in our Cincinnati friends if the same difficulties ever occur again.

If, with these truths staring us in the face, Philadelphians expect to keep their trade with our present Canal tolls and charges, we can tell them they may as well give it up. The route from New York *via* Buffalo, Erie and the Ohio river, is much better than the Miami Canal route, and even though the Miami route should not prove so formidable as we fear, yet the other most assuredly will. Here are four great routes from the Lakes to the Ohio River—from Toledo to Cincinnati, from Cleveland to Portsmouth and to Beaver, and from Erie to Beaver. Every one of these is antagonist to the Pennsylvania route, and so long as the present tolls are kept up, they will continue to draw off more and more of the trade which legitimately belongs to us.

The remedy is easy and effectual. Cut down the present scale of tolls 33 or 50 per cent, and not only will these routes cease to annoy us, but the two latter will be made tributary to our Canal, and largely enhance the aggregate of State Revenue from the public works. The present Revenue ought to be, and could easily be increased 50 per cent. by this policy. We believe that with the reduced scale of tolls on the Erie (N. Y.) Canal for 1846, our importers here can do better by having their Queensware, Tin Plate, Hardware, &c., entered at New York, and sent around *via* Buffalo and Erie, than by having them brought over the Main Line from Philadelphia in 1846, with the present scale of tolls.

The true interest of Philadelphia is plain in this matter. Let her demand that the tolls shall be reduced at least 33 per cent.—50 per cent. would be still better both for her trade and the State Revenue. Anything else than policy like this will come short of meeting the necessity of the case.

☞A very interesting letter from Miss D. L. Dix, in reference to our County Jail, appeared in the American of yesterday, and we will try and find room for it to-morrow. It is really shameful that our Jail is no better kept, and we hope this letter will awaken our citizens to the necessity of some efficient remedy. A public meeting was held on this subject last March, and Committees appointed to report at a subsequent meeting. These Committees were nearly ready to report when the terrible calamity of the Great Fire took place, which for the time absorbed every thing else of a local character. Would it not be proper for these committees to report at a public meeting to be held shortly—or can any better plan be devised!

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road.—We learn from the Cleveland Herald that the Commissioners of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road Company met at Ravenna on the 29th ult., for the purpose of organising the Company under the requisitions of the Charter. Philo Scovill, of Cleveland, was appointed Chairman, and A. G. Catlett, of Wellsville, Secretary. The following named persons were elected Directors—John M. Woolsey, Reuben Sheldon and Thomas Bolton, of Cleveland, Cyrus Prentiss, of Ravenna, James Stewart, A. G. Catlett, and four other citizens of Columbiana County, whose names we have not been able to obtain.

James Stewart, of Wellsville, was elected President of the Board of Directors, A. G. Catlett, Secretary, and Cyrus Prentiss, Treasurer.

Col. Dodge submitted a Report of the result of his examinations, making the distance between Cleveland and Wellsville 97 miles, and estimating the cost of the road, with flat-bar iron, at about 900,000 dollars, Col. D., however, stated that the line could probably be materially improved; the little time allowed him in order to make a report at this meeting, not permitting as thorough an examination as should be made before a specific location of the road.

Shocking effects of Intemperance.—The Wooster(O) Dem., of last week, has two records in that vicinity of the baneful results of intemperance, shocking enough we should think to close every liquor selling establishment in the State. A stranger in Wooster, a man supposed to be about 30 years of age, drowned himself on Thursday in Apple Creek. The Democrat says, "he was in the habit of getting intoxicated, and is known to have obtained liquor shortly before he committed the fatal deed."

A Mr. Henderson, some 50 odd years of age a man of family, and possessed of some property, an old resident of Wayne County and sustaining a fair character aside from the vice of intemperance, was burned to death on Sunday, by falling from his chair into the fire, being so drunk he was unable to extricate himself. The family were temporarily absent, and after lying on the fire for about half an hour as supposed, he was discovered by his daughter, who dragged his crisped and roasted corpse from the flames!

The Death of an aged Minister.—The West Chester (Pa.) Village Record says:—"Jesse Kersey, long known as a Minister of the Friends' Society, has passed from this stage of action, at an advanced age. He died on the night of the 25th inst. For many years he has been, physically, very infirm, and rarely has appeared in public; but in the prime of life, he was one of the most powerful and eloquent speakers of the day. His fame has spread to both sides of the Atlantic—and in England, as elsewhere, he was followed by crowds who were charmed with the eloquence of his tongue and simplicity of his manners. He died at the residence of George Martin in East Marlborough.

Interesting Letter.—*Flare up with Prussia—an Apology—Poor Ritchie—Mr. Buchanan—Oregon—War in the Prospective!*

WASHINGTON, October 31, 1845.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot:

Quite a *flare-up* in high functionary life occurred the other day, in this city, which has not as yet been fully chronicled, for a wonder! I have the facts in the case from a high officer of the Government.

In the official organ, a week since, appeared a letter from a London correspondent of the editor, in which the writer animadverted in strong terms upon the private character and habits of the present King of Prussia, representing that Monarch to be grossly besotted, &c.

In relation to his London correspondent, the editor of the organ piped forth the following strain: "We hazard nothing in saying that no abler letters come from abroad."

Well, no sooner had the attack upon the habits of the Prussian King, and the endorsement of the author of the attack, by the editor of the organ, met the eye of Baron Geroit, the Minister from Prussia, that than gentleman, with newspaper in hand, started forthwith for the State Department to have a special interview with the American Premier. He called Mr. Buchanan's attention to the abusive and libellous article; told him that the paper in which it appeared was the accredited and acknowledged organ and mouth-piece of the Executive; that it echoed the sentiments of the President of the United States; that this statement in relation to his Sovereign was grossly false; and, finally, that it must be retracted or an apology made for its publication in the Government's official organ, *or he must have his passports and leave the country!*

Mr. Buchanan was of course amazed and confused! His courtesy, however, did not forsake him. He made the *amende honorable* very handsomely, so far as he was concerned, and assured the prompt and sensitive Baron that he would forthwith see the official editor, and have the matter promptly atoned for. The official editor was seen—and great was his trepidation. The *scene* is represented to have been charming in the liveliest degree! Excuses, explanations and apologies were manufactured faster than coarse cottons, under the "cheating minimums," are *spun* out at Lowell! After which an *apology* was concocted, and then the hurrying to and fro of the official editor, to show said apology to the President and Heads of Department, in order to ascertain whether they would consent to its publication, and whether they constituted "*an unit*" in regard to it, is described to have been unique and inimitable! Finally, the consent of all consulted was obtained, and the apology was published as follows:

"The last evening's Union contained a letter from a "London correspondent" which made some remarks upon the private habits of the King of Prussia. They were not in good taste; and they are more objectionable, because they are untrue. We feel ourselves at full liberty to give our opinions freely upon the institutions of Europe; but it is to be regretted that our foreign correspondent should have touched a topic of this description—for which we understand too there is no foundation. We have it, from the best authority—from one who is well acquainted with the habits of the King of Prussia—that they are grossly misrepresented by the letter in question. We must add, that this misrepresentation gives us the more regret, because of the great respect and the kind feelings which we entertain, from a personal acquaintance with him, of the able and accomplished minister, Baron Gerolt, who represents the Court of Prussia at Washington."

This little circumstance shows *one* of the inconveniences which must accrue to Mr. Polk from having an acknowledged official organ. If the editor for one moment neglects to exhibit to the Executive the articles proposed for his paper, and thereby happens to admit any thing which does not suit the Executive palate, why an apology is *directed* to be made at once! There is but one alternative for the abject, dependant editor—*dismissal without pay or pension!*

The Oregon question, too is not in a condition to please the present Secretary of State. He is for arbitration, or at all events, for a peaceful settlement of the boundary line between this country and Great Britain, while Mr. Polk, who somewhat doggedly loves to *hold on* to a position once assumed, it is understood, will repeat to Congress, the declaration in his Inaugural, that "our title to Oregon is clear and unquestionable"—which declaration Mr. Buchanan, no doubt, thinks will cause England to send out a fleet and take possession and fortify such portion of Oregon territory as she claims!

In this connexion, I may inform you that an officer of the Navy has recently received a letter from Mr. McLane, our Minister at London, in which the writer predicts that the officer will have something to do before long! It is inferred from this that Mr. McLane, occupying a position to know pretty distinctly what each of the two countries will, and will not, do in relation to a settlement of the Oregon question, apprehends a resort to arms. POTOMAC.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 31, 1845.

Receipts and Expenditures for the quarter ending September 30, 1845.

RECEIPTS.

From customs		$8,861,932 34
From lands		480,819 65
Miscellaneous and incidental		17,717 50
		9,360,469 49

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse		$1,792,173 11
Army proper	$1,353,859 19	
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.	1,239,479 45	
Indian department	663,369 40	
Pensions	956,223 27	
		4,211,937 31
Navy		2,331,350 61
Interest on the public debt		6,574 86
Redemption of loan of 1841		19,782 17
Reimbursement of interest on treasury notes		101,271 35
		$8,463,092 41

R. J. WALKER, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE "CONGRESS" FOR OREGON.

The U. S. ship Congress, Commodore Stockton, went to sea from Hampton Roads on last Thursday morning. On hoisting his broad pennant Com. Stockton made the following speech:

Commander Dupont and Officers;

You have been selected for your superior merit and high reputation. *Men*—Your conduct since you have been on board this ship entitles you to the highest praise. There goes my broad pennant, and to your valor and patriotism I trust its honor, which is dearer to me than life.—We now sail for California and Oregon, and then what Heaven pleases.

At the conclusion of his remarks the Commodore requested the Chaplain to pray. He said; Mr. Chaplain,—Please pray to to Almighty God for his protection; when we are in danger it may be too late.

☞Some of the leading Loco-Focos of Western Pennsylvania, have issued a call for a State Tariff Convention, of the people, to meet in Hollidaysburgh on the 12th of November next.

What's the matter with the loco-focos of the old Key Stone! Are not Polk and Dallas better friends of the Tariff, than Clay and Frelinghuysen! Where is Polk's letter to Kane, and McCandless's letter to Clarion! Where the *integrity* or *honesty* of the leaders of the democracy of Pennsylvania, who assured the rank and file of their party in 1844, that Mr. Polk was a better tariff man than Mr. Clay! Verily, gentlemen, your brood of lies are coming home to roost. The Democracy of Pennsylvania had better have voted with the Whigs, who are for a tariff—for protection to home industry, than to have voted for a free trade man, and a free trade party. They had better have carried their principles of *Protection* to the ballot box, than to a Tariff State Convention.

The Union says, "we honestly believe the administration are bent upon reducing the Tariff to the revenue standard." And we believe the time serving, party loving, and unprincipled demagogues of the party in Pennsylvania *in* and *out* of Congress will aid the administration in its destructive policy.—*Cleve. Her.*

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

At a large and respectable meeting held at the Temperance Ark, Allegheny City, for the purpose of devising suitable measures for reviving the cause of Temperance, the following Report and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The Committee appointed at a public meeting held in the Ark, Allegheny city, on the evening of 16th Oct., which Committee was appointed for the purpose of devising suitable measures for reviving the cause of Temperance among us, would respectfully report,

That after having given such attention to the subject as their circumstances would admit, they cannot but regard the present as a most important time for the cause of Temperance; and whatever may be the course of conduct pursued by its friends *now*, it is likely to exert a most important influence for good or evil to the cause for years to come. It is scarcely necessary to state that this cause has reached a point of success which its most sanguine friends at the commencement had never hoped to see realized. Thousands upon thousands, sunk to the lowest point of degredation and misery to which drunkenness can reduce the image of God, have been rescued from the power of the Destroyer, and restored to personal comfort and public usefulness. Nor is this all.—Every reflecting person must know that it is but a small part of the vast benefits accrued to Society from the progress of Temperance. The temptation has been removed out of the way of our youth—they have been taught to regard what were the fascinations thrown around drunkenness in former times, with distrust, loathing and abhorrence—a correct public opinion has been formed, and the errors and mistakes of former times, in regard to those drinking habits which had become interwoven with society, have been rectified and exhibited in all their danger, so that the correctness of these representations could not but be acknowledged by every rational creature. A business formerly considered respectable has become disgraceful. Those who like harpies fed and fattened upon the moral and physical death of their fellow-men, and yet sat side by side with the most respectable in church and decent society, have been driven by the withering scorn of public opinion from both. The consequence was that every man who had not become as regardless of his character as the drunkard himself, has abandoned the business; the trade has been left to the hands of a few, and *they* generally the most degraded and the lowest rank of men. The business of a rumseller has become among us very similar to that of a publican among the Jews, most disreputable, and in consequence it has been left pretty much in the hands of men without character—men who were willing to have filthy lucre at the expense of character.

But after having been gratified with witnessing all this for some years past, we are now pained to behold a very different scene rapidly rising up before our eyes. The public have become apparently indifferent to the cause of Temperance—the very men who have reaped the greatest benefit, and who are therefore under the strongest obligations to exert an influence upon their former companions in misery and degradation, have generally retired from the field of active labor—some from apathy and some from the heartlessness with which their efforts were met by the community. Temperance organizations can no longer be kept up; they are now in a state of collapse. As might be expected in this state of things, while men sleep, the enemy are sowing tares—drunkenness is alarmingly on the increase—and all the machinery for making drunkards is again getting into successful operation; like the filthy frogs of Egypt, they are threatening again to come up and curse our land. And it ought to be kept in remembrance, that drunkeries are not only *tests* of the intemperance of a people, but the *means* of multiplying and increasing it: according to the number of such establishments, is the number of victims invariably to be estimated.

The question now presents itself,—What is to be done under these circumstances? Shall we sit still and do nothing? This mode of operation has now been tried a sufficient length of time to prove, that if persisted in the result will be most disastrous. But what is to be done in order to induce our Temperance friends again to take the field and enter into active warfare with the enemy? This question is much easier asked than answered. There is often less difficulty in giving a successful entrance to a good cause, than to revive that cause when its friends have become weary and languid. One of the most promising means of reviving such a cause under such circumstances is, to lay hold of some new feature under which it presents itself—to direct the public attention to some new work to be done, when by mere repetition of the same thing they have become weary of doing it any more.

Now it appears to your Committee that the Temperance question does at the present moment present itself under a new aspect; that it does present a new work, on which its friends are invited to enter, with hopes not only of accomplishing it, but resucitating the interest of the community in the whole cause. A correct public opinion has been a forming for some years past in regard to the benefit or injury, the gain or loss, derived by a people from having numerous and well-furnished places for the sale of intoxicating drinks. Every reflecting person must have regarded the formation of this opinion as a means leading to a certain end—and that end is Legislative action, embodying the correct sentiment of the people of the whole State. This, we think, requires that the whole subject of granting Licenses should be submitted to a direct vote of the people. As it is at present, such Licenses owe their existence to the votes of but twelve men, and these often such as have comparatively little interest at stake in the matter, and still less regard to the public good. Now if these establishments are a public benefit, it is but fair that the public should have the privilege of voting for them; if, on the contrary, they are felt to be a nuisance, it is surely unfair to bestow upon any twelve men the right to saddle that nuisance upon the public—especially when they are not held responsible for the expense flowing from such establishments for pauperism and crime—which expenses have to be met by taxes imposed upon the whole community.

Surely nothing can be fairer than that the men who have to pay, should have the right of choice. Surely the practice as it now stands in law is founded upon a most unrighteous, tyrannical principle. We utterly disregard the clamor raised by some, that the Temperance question will thus become a party affair. But how can it unless there is a party already organized in favor of Intemperance—a party in favor of imposing the most demoralizing business upon the community without their consent! And if there is such a party, should it not be scattered to the four winds of heaven, as not fit to exist upon a Republican soil. Talk about foreign influence, and talk about aristocratic influence, but the worst kind of influence that can be brought upon the ballot-box is the influence of those demoralizing houses which can easily induce men to sell their political birthright—not for a mess of pottage as did Esau, a thing that *might* afford some refreshment to the weary body, but for that which is poison to the body and poison to the soul.

Let the friends of Temperance, then, again make a rally to canvass and discuss and enlighten the public mind on this new aspect of the subject. Let them circulate petitions, and send out their best men to obtain signatures to these petitions. Let them thus lay work before the public, and there is little danger of gaining their attention. For who can doubt the benefit that would soon accrue to the cause of Temperance from the prosecution of such a measure as this! It will set people a thinking and a talking upon the subject Every man who presents a petition for signatures may be regarded as a Temperance lecturer. He will find it necessary to prepare himself with facts and arguments for successfully operating upon the minds of the community; these facts and arguments he will bring forward, and have an opportunity of answering and removing objections. This, also, is a way in which female influence can be successfully employed in helping forward the cause. And who can doubt that the time is not far distant when our petitions shall receive a favorable hearing! If we cannot obtain a general law for the whole State, we can at least for particular counties. The remainder must in a short time be forced to come in. They would find themselves in the same situation as the men who should retain the last piece of forest in a cultivated country—in danger of being overrun by those mischievous vermin which had hitherto been preying upon the whole country, and which would now be forced to gather in to that as their last harbor.

And such a law once obtained, who can doubt the result of putting it into the hands of the people! They would now feel a responsibility upon the subject which they never felt before; they would talk of it in such a manner as they never did before. Few would be found abandoned enough to vote the drunkard's and grog-seller's ticket. It would then be found out that they and all their adherents are but a small part of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that it is not the tyranny and misrule of the multitude to which we have been submitting all along, but the tyranny of a contemptible minority. If any districts refuse to accept the protection to life and property offered them by such a law, let index boards be placed up at every road and street and line leading to that district

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 6, 1845.

ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.—This worthy public enterprize is now placed beyond all hazard of failure. Lots to the amount of $18,000 have already been sold, and sales are daily making. The Directors have lately laid off small family lots, which they have placed at the low price of $20. Large family lots are placed at prices varying from $40 to $100. A portion of the ground has also been set apart for single graves, and the price has been fixed at $5. By these arrangements every person, whatever their means, can be accommodated with a burial place in this beautiful ground, where their remains will lie undisturbed forever. None will be turned away on account of their poverty, as, if they are too poor to buy a grave, they will be furnished one gratis. Thank God, there are a few of this class in this country so blessed with the bounties of Providence. The improvements of the ground are constantly going on, and Pittsburghers will hereafter have the proud satisfaction, when Bostonians point to their Mount Auburn, New Yorkers to their Greenwood, and Philadelphians to their Laurel Hill, of pointing to their Allegheny Cemetery, as equal, if not superior, to any of them.

OREGON.—Our relations with Great Britain in relation to Oregon are likely to assume a very serious character, if the Union, Mr. POLK'S official paper, can be depended upon as speaking his mind. That paper says:

"On this great subject, within the last three or four years, public sentiment has ripened fast. In the judgement of a vast majority of this nation, the time is rapidly approaching—or say, rather, has now come—when *clear right* in relation to this territory should embody itself in *positive law*.—For more than twenty years, the people of the United States have seen what they regard as their indisputable title to this immense territory swamped in negotiation. It was to be expected from the wisdom and true policy of the British government, that this negotiation, so barren heretofore of good result, when entered upon with a new administration, which, in its *identity of opinion* on this subject, is as one man, and which is sustained in that opinion by an overwhelming mass and mastery of public sentiment—it was justly to be hoped of the wisdom of England, that the new negotiation, under such auspices, and in such hands, would, ere long, begin at least to *secure* instead of *defeating*, as in past years it has defeated, the great ends of international justice.

"But, however this may be; whether the negotiations succeed or fail, there can be no doubt that the democratic Congress now about to assemble; will have a great duty to doin relation to Oregon, and we believe that, coming to Washington fresh from conference with their constituents, they will come together resolved to do it. With the strong resolutions of the Baltimore convention, and the manly and patriotic Inaugural words of the President yet vivid in our memory, we cannot doubt that the Administration is fully prepared to perform with firmness its constitutional duty of recommending to Congress all such measures as may be deemed essential to the full and efficient protection of all our rights over every rod of that great domain, on the shore of the Pacific, which is, by an accumulated mass of title, the rightful property of the United States."

That there may be no mistake as to the extent of our claims to the Oregon, the Union gives a geographical outline of the country, describing it as reaching from the forty second degree of latitude to the line of 54 degrees, 40 minutes north, and says, in its own *italics*—"*The American people claim, against all other nations, this whole domain as a part of their own soil.*"

This is very explicit language, and coming from the source it does, is calculated to awaken alarm in every mind friendly to the existence of peace between the two countries. It is unreasonable to suppose that England will recal the language uttered officially in Parliament by her Chief Minister, and responded to so enthusiastically by the whole nation. If our Government, then, takes and maintains the ground shadowed forth by the official organ,in the above paragraphs, what will be the consequences? How will war be avoided without national dishonor on the one side or the other. If the official paper correctly represents Mr. POLK'S views, and if he, in his message, recommends the seizure of the whole country in dispute, Great Britain will immediately occupy the portion she claims by an armed force, and an attempt to drive her from it will lead to active hostilities between the two countries, even if they do not commence before matters go to such lengths.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Friday afternoon has the following:

THE OREGON QUESTION.—The Express of this morning asserts, on what it is pleased to call good information, that the Great Western brought out a new proposition from the British Government, as follows:

Great Britain now proposes to leave Oregon in the joint occupancy of the American and British authorities for fifteen years, and after the expiration of that time, to submit the question of Government to the inhabitants, leaving them to be American or British as they choose, or to be independent, and to form a Government of their own.

The Journal of Commerce also mentions this new proposition, only as a rumor. The Express is utterly misinformed. No such proposition has come from the British Government; though it is true that the arrangement has been talked of at Washington, unofficially and perhaps officially. We are not at liberty to tell all we know upon the subject, and have known for some days, but we can assert positively, that all which has yet been said or written in reference to the supposed arrangement, has been said or written on this side of the water only. So far as it is known, or there is any reason to believe, the British Government is as yet wholly unadvised of the matter. It stands merely in the form of a suggestion, originating here, which may possibly meet the views of the British Cabinet.

A WORD TO THE WISE.—The Newark Advertiser well says, that if Whig principles are at all worth our attention, the men who are identified with them and who are their embodiment, are worth our support, and he that permits petty jealousies or disappointments to overrule his judgment and cause him to vote for a political opponent, or to neglect to vote at all, will find out to his sorrow and shame that he has made a grievous mistake. The enemy would like the *treachery*, and rejoice over its fruits; but the TRAITOR *would be despised.*

MR. BUCHANAN.—The Washington U. S Journal says:—"The political friends of the present Secretary of State in Pennsylvania protest most firmly and unequivocally against his leaving his present position. It is understood that he has fully determined to retain the situation he now holds—so all speculation as to who will be his successor is idle and vain."

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD FOR TIRRELL.—The Boston Common Council offer a reward of $1000 for the apprehension of Albert J. Tirrell, charged with the murder of Maria Bickford.

From the American.

LETTER OF MISS DIX

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27, 1845.

Allow me, Sir, through you, to call the attention of the enlightened citizens of Allegheny county to the system on which the county jail is permitted to be conducted; perhaps I should rather say, the *want of system.* Just views of moral obligation seem to indicate that society, in relieving itself of transgressors, who break the public peace and infringe social rights, has something more to accomplish than the mere incarceration for safe keeping, of the vicious and criminal. At least, if it fails to imply (in detaining prisoners) reformatory and restraining influences, it is bound by every rule of duty, not to place the offender in such circumstances as shall insure not merely increased knowledge of evil and daily initiation into evil practices, but certain confirmation in all that is criminal and depraved. I do not mean to imply that degrading scenes and bad influences are peculiar to the jail in Pittsburgh. It offers no worse examples of ill-judged arrangements and want of rule and classification, than the tombs in New York, or any other larger receiving prison. But it is bad, very bad: and this, one remarks with more regret and surprise, from the fact that a higher aim appears to have actuated those who directed the plan and construction of this prison. It is apparent that both classification and separation of all the prisoners was purposed; and also that the employment of the convict, if not also of those prisoners who are awaiting trial, was anticipated. None of these views have been realized. Philadelphia, Chester and Dauphin counties in this State, offer examples of detaining prisons, well conducted, and successful in the adoption of the separate system, with employment for the prisoners. Cleanliness, order and due regard to decent conduct characterise these jails. Uncleansed cells and beds, and foul apparel, with confusion, profanity and the vilest language, with disregard of decency, distinguish the jail of Pittsburgh. I assert what I know, and what admits the fullest proof. I appeal not only to visitors, who go occasionally to look into the corridors and cells; I appeal to the prisoners for facts, and I *know* that hundreds will testify, that if any enter within those walls uninstructed in any and every form of evil, they cannot remain there and not grow daily more familiar with demoralizing scenes. I have referred to the want of cleanliness—this subject is revolting, but truth must be spoken if reforms are to be secured. I say then, that besides general habits of personal neglect,f the convicted persons when transferred from the jail to the Penitentiary, are so infested with vermin, that it is absolutely necessary either to bury or to burn the garments they wear. I was told last year, when I referred to the want o means for maintaining the cells and the persons of the prisoners in a decent condition, that so many low vagrants were brought in, that "cleansing them on admission was impossible, and would do no good." This is not found impossible at the Moyamensing prison, the Middlesex prison, which seldom has less than one hundred and fifty prisoners, nor at the prison in Harrisburgh. The truth is, there is *here* no system; there are no rules; there are no suitable efficient officers. In fact at this very time, I am told there is no warden, the Sheriff keeping the prison and attending to the county business which pertains to his office. I mean not to censure this official person. If the citizens choose to have a decent and respectable ordered jail, they would adopt measures to secure this end. They have not required it, and the Sheriff or keeper does not probably know any thing of the method by which a prison should be conducted, nor is he much interested to place the institution in a better condition than his fellow citizens have heretofore determined.

While reformatory measures are respectfully urged, the public is not solicited to waste money in making experiments, which may produce no general results. Examples are at hand of the successful adoption of a system which is recommended for the jail in Pittsburgh. Competent officers can be found in any county of this wide commonwealth; but it is not necessary to seek beyond the limits of Allegheny county for men, who will put this prison on a foundation creditable to the community which has established it; and when the first steps for securing order and separation are made, after the repairs and cleansing are accomplished, perhaps the benevolent and seriously disposed ministers of the gospel and laymen may renew their efforts to instruct the ignorant and reclaim the vicious. I have visited many hundreds of prisons, and I have observed that ministers and others, who go to employ such means as they may possess for the good of the prisoner, however ill conducted they are in general, are received decently, if not with respect. I have only a favorable testimony on my own part for *this* prison, as in all others, but I am credibly informed that those who within the past year, urged by pity for the wicked and a strong sense of duty, have attempted to hold religious services have been insulted and pelted with bullets of paper, bread, &c. I have never seen this, but one of the offenders admit that they did it. Occasionally, religious services in prisons, where there are *no* rules enjoining order and decent conduct, produce but little good, if indeed any benefits result; and it appears the more desirable to enact such bye-laws as shall lead to control over the prisoners and regulation of their conduct, since at present they are both lawless and reckless.

I sincerely regret that I have again felt obliged to call public attention to this prison. I do it in the confident expectation that evil so apparent will not long and vainly demand remedy. The Pittsburgh jail is now a public nuisance. It may become an institution, where the transgressor, placed under wholesome restraint and taught habits of cleanliness order and industry, as in the well governed prison in Dauphin county, before referred to, will return to society, not more ready to renew depredations and enter on the commission of new crimes, but somewhat fitted for a respectable career, and aided to live an honest and sober life. The county Jail is the only institution sustained at public cost, which is not creditable to the citizens of Allegheny county. In mere general appearance, this jail offered a more decent aspect than when I visited it thirteen months since, but I fear from all I learn through the prisoners and others, that this was rather an accidental than a uniform condition. Moral influence are no more prevailing. Children, youth, the old and the young, all here indiscriminately associate. How can they but go forth from this place more wretched and more hardened? Respectfully communicated.

D. L. DIX.

OREGON.—Slavery has been abolished in Oregon. P. H. Burnet, a citizen of that territory, in a letter in the last Platte Argus, says:

"The Legislature have passed an act declaring that slavery shall not exist in Oregon, and the owners of slaves, who bring them here, are allowed two years to take them out of the country, and in default the slaves are to be free. The act prohibits free negroes or mulattoes from settling or remaining in this country, and requires them to leave in two years; and in default to be hired out to the lowest bidder, who will bind himself to remove them from the country for the shortest term of service, and within six months after the expiration thereof. The object is to keep clear of this most troublesome class of population."

A very considerable number of slaves accompanied the last expedition to Oregon.

THE TARIFF.—The people in every section of the State, Locos as well as Whigs, are becoming very much alarmed at the demonstration making by our Locofoco rulers at Washington against the present tariff. The Locos are now active in getting up Tariff Conventions in various parts of the State. Why all this ado? If "Polk is as good a tariff man as Clay," we have nothing to fear. But do not their tariff Conventions give the lie to this assertion of our opponents, made previous to the election? They now "acknowledge the corn," that Polk is not exactly what he ought to be.

We think that every candid Loco will now acknowledge that Clay is a *little the best Tariff man* after all. Had he been elected there would have been no occasion for all this fuss.—*Reading Journal.*

THE JAIL.—Do not neglect to read the letter of Miss DIX.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

The Hon. JOHN A. BRYAN, late U. S. Charge d'Affaires to Peru, arrived at New Orleans on the 25th ult. from Lima by way of Panama and Havana. He made the passage between Lima and New Orleans in 47 days, including a detention of 14 days on the road. He left Lima, in Peru, on the 6th Sept., taking passage at Callao for Panama on the same day. All was then quiet at Lima. The Peruvian Congress was still in session there. That body has recently had up for discussion the subject of American claims. The congress confirmed the convention concluded in 1844, liquidating these claims, but allowing interest to the claimants only from and after Jan., 1846.

The United States sloop of-war Portsmouth and the United States sloop Levant left Callao for the Sandwich Islands early in July. The Warren left in June for the same destination. The Savannah, Commodore Sloat, followed the Portsmouth and Levant. The Commodore is now probably somewhere on the Mexican coast with the vessels under his command. Sir George Seymour, the British Admiral, and several of his squadron, had previously sailed for Tahiti, followed by the French Admiral, then lying in port. The French are rapidly fortifying Tahiti.

Captain WATSON, of the United States schooner Flirt, late bearer of despatches to the American Squadron in the Pacific, found the English steamer Cormorant at Panama, on his arrival there, the captain of which left immediately for Callao, refusing to take Captain WATSON on board, alleging that it was contrary to the explicit instructions he had received from his Government in all such cases. Captain Watson was consequently compelled to await the departure of the French packet which delayed him greatly.

On arriving at Payta, nearly five hundred miles north of Callao, learning the absence of Commodore SLOAT, he immediately departed for the Islands in the ship Leland, then nearly ready to sail, and he is now probably chasing down the Commodore somewhere in the Pacific Ocean.—When he will be able to overtake him no one can tell.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The following is the Petition referred to in the proceedings published yesterday:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned, citizens of Allegheny county, Pa., represent to your Honorable bodies that they have felt themselves greatly aggrieved by the extension and injurious sale of intoxicating liquors, under the present license law of this State. Houses for the retail of such liquors are multiplied in each ward and district in this county, to the serious annoyance and detriment of the inhabitants, and the remedy for this evil is almost beyond the reach of the sober and temperate portions of the community.

We therefore respectfully ask of the Legislature to grant to the citizens of this county the privilege of deciding at the ballot-box whether there shall be any, and what number of licensed houses for the retail of intoxicating liquors in each district.

We also respectfully ask that a *heavy* penalty be attached to the violation of such law, and that the enforcement of it be committed to the Justices and Aldermen of the district; also, that it shall be the duty of Constables to see that the law be strictly observed. And your petitioners, &c.

November 1, 1845.

The Railroad Convention at Danville.

This Convention was attended the first day by between 700 and 800 gentlemen. Col. Charles Fraley, of Schuylkill county, presided. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That this Convention decidedly recommend an extension of the rail-road either from Danville or from Sunbury, as may hereafter be found to be most advantageous, to Williamsport and thence to Lake Erie by the route of the Sunbury and Erie road; That this Convention is deeply impressed with a sense of the vast importance of thus opening an avenue for conducting the immense commerce of our inland seas, so rapidly augmenting, to the Atlantic Seaboard, with reciprocal trade from the cities there and especially from Philadelphia, and also of opening a passage for the products of the farm, the forest and the mines in the Northwest regions of Pennsylvania, hitherto neglected in the bounty and improvements of the commonwealth.

Resolved, That this Convention, from various diligent and careful examinations, have received a very decided conviction, that the immediate commencement and early completion of a railroad from the town of Danville to the Shamokin canal coal fields, and thence to form a connection with the Reading Railroad at Pottsville, ought to and does receive the cordial and earnest support of each and every member of this convention. That it is a work offering assurance of great public benefit, and of investment highly profitable to the capitalists who engage in its construction, connecting as it will the great Iron Region of Columbia county, as well as the extensive coal fields of Shamokin with the city of Philadelphia, by a continuous line of railroad.

Resolved, That this Convention cordially recommend a connection to be formed as early as practicable between Williamsport and Elmira or Corning, as may be found most eligible, by extending the Railroad from Ralston; That the completion of the work would be mutually advantageous to our own State and to the State of New York, prejudicial to no section of Pennsylvania, and profitable to the Stockholders.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to incorporate a Company to construct a Railroad from Danville to Williamsport, by the way of Milton, on the most practicable route, in pursuance of the first resolution, and also an act extending the time for the commencement and completion of the Railroad from Sunbury to Erie.

Will You Think?

The new account of the Register of the Treasury states that, during the fifty-six years' existence of our Federal Government the entire expenditures of that Government, excluding principal of Public Debt, have been a little under *One Thousand Millions of Dollars*, which have been appropriated as follows:

For the *Military* service	$286,998,357
" *Naval* do	179,933,124
" *Pensions*	51,012,485
Interest of *Public Debt*	42,494,855
Total	$663,438,821

The balance has been expended as follows:

Principal of Revolutionary Debts and claims, (est.) nearly	$100,000,000
Civil list	63,855,525
Foreign Intercourse	36,166,868
*Indian Department	42,803,488
†Miscellaneous	64,107,721
Total very nearly	$306,933,602

*Including Payments for Indian Lands.

†Including, we presume, the purchase of Louisiana.

Thus we see that this most Christian nation, in something less than a life-time, has paid nearly *Seven Hundred Millions of Dollars* directly for the cost of War, or more than twice the cost of all its public service beside. The expenses of Foreign Intercourse and much else are indirectly created or exaggerated by the spirit of War.—The *real* expenses of War, including the destruction of Property, the stoppage of Industry and Improvement, and the blocking up of our coasts and harbors, have been not less than *Two Thousand Millions of Dollars*, during these fifty-six years of almost unbroken *Peace.*—What would be the cost of a seven years' *War* at this rate! What comparison do all our expenditures for Religious, Benevolent and Philanthropic purposes bear to those resulting from this infernal scourge! And how can any but the blackest hypocrite pretend to be a friend of Peace, of Human Progress, or of Religion, without setting his face sternly against all the projects of territorial aggrandizement which, however disguised, do really tend to plunge the country into the unutterable horrors of War!—*New York Tribune.*

NEW JERSEY contributed largely to the American Colonization Society during the month of September. The total receipts of the month were $3,357, and of this New Jersey contributed $648—being double the sum received from any other State.

Mr. Vickery, the Whig candidate for Governor of Michigan, built a school house on his own land and, because a competent teacher could not be procured, tanght the school himself through the last winter.

BLIND BRIDLES.—A writer in an agricultural journal, condemns the use of blind bridles. Art never invented a more fatal thing to the eyes of horses. Blind bridles and diseased eyes are inseparable.

INDIANA WHIG CONVENTION.—It is proposed, in the Indiana State Journal, that a Whig State convention be held at Indianapolis, on the 9th of January, for the nomination of candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.—It is said that Mr. Carroll, one of the editors of the New Hampshire Patriot, will be appointed United States Senator from that State, in place of Mr. Woodbury, resigned.

EVIDENCE OF CHARACTER.—A young woman, brought before the Boston police lately, alleged in defence of her respectability, that she was acquainted "with all the lawyers in New York." She was instantly committed for six months.

THE JUST JUDGE.—Crowle was a noted punster. Once, on a circuit with Page, a person asked him if the judge was not just behind. He replied, "I don't know; but I am sure he was never just before."

BISHOP M'COSKREY is about to leave Detroit to discharge the Episcopal functions in the diocese of New York, in consequence of the suspension of Bishop Onderdonk.

Ex-Governor Paine, of Vermont, has sent orders to South America for a number of *Alpachas*, with the view of naturalizing them if possible in that State.

SUGAR—8 hhds prime N O Sugar;
5 hhds Loaf and Crushed do;
3 " Maple do.
In store and for sale by J D WILLIAMS,
nov6 No 110 Wood st.

TEA—10 hf chests superior Y. H. Tea;
5 do G. P. & Imp. do;
25 catty bxs do do do. For sale by
J D WILLIAMS,
nov6 No 110 Wood st.

TOBACCO—10 boxes 1 lb. 5s, 8s, 12s and 16s Tobacco; 10 kegs 6 twist Plug and Cavendish.
For sale by J D WILLIAMS,
nov6 No 110 Wood st.

GROCERIES—450 bags Rio Coffee, part very superior;
50 " St. Domingo Coffee,
150 hf chests G. P. Imp. and Y. H. Teas;
40 " " Powchong;
100 bxs G. P. and Y. H. Tea, 6 & 3 lb boxes;
25 bxs very super or 5s Tobacco;
50 hf bxs do do;
25 bxs 4 lb each do, 12s and 6s;
40 kgs 6 twist Tobacco;
25 bxs Ky. do;
20 hhds N. O. Sugar;
25 hhds N. O. Molasses;
10 bxs Loaf Sugar;
2 casks prime Ombro Madder;
5 serroons S. F. Indigo;
50 hhds chipped Logwood;
25 hhds Copperas;
50 bxs Cincinnati Mould Candles;
25 bxs 4 pped Candles;
50 bxs Soap;
20 bxs Starch;
15 bags Pepper;
10 bags Alspice;
5 hhds ground Ginger;
2 hhds Cloves;
1 hhd Nutmegs;
50 doz Corn Brooms;
100 bags Shot, assorted;
2,000 lbs Bar Lead;
250 bxs 8x10 and 10x12 New Geneva Glass, &c. &c. For sale low by
nov6 CARSON & McKNIGHT, 6th st.

RECD THIS DAY—Just received this day, by R. Leech & Co's Express, another lot of new and beautiful style Turkey Shawls at very low prices.
Also, a small lot of very beautiful Cashmeres de Ecosse, at prices that cannot fail to please.
GEO S SWARTZ,
nov5 No 65 Market st.

WINTER VESTINGS—GEO S SWARTZ has received a large assortment of the newest and most desirable styles of Winter Vestings. Persons in want of a handsome vest pattern will find it at No 65 Market street. nov5

BLACK THIBET HOSE, a superior article for ladies' winter wear, to be had at
nov4 W R MURPHY'S.

BROWN FLANNELS—A lot of superior brown wool Flannels, of different widths, just received and for sale low at (nov4) W R MURPHY'S.

CHANGEABLE PARMETTOS, a handsome article for ladies' dresses, to be had at
W R MURPHY'S,
nov4 North-east corner of 4th and Market sts.

FLANNELS—W R MURPHY, North-east corner of 4th and Market sts, has lately received an additional supply of scarlet, yellow and white Flannels, making his assortment very complete. Buyers are invited to look at them before purchasing. nov4

SILK SHIRTS—A supply constantly on hand at the dry goods house of
nov4 W R MURPHY.

FLUTES—A few Boston manufactured Flutes, with eight silver keys, silver and bone tips, just received and for sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
nov5 No 44 Market st.

FRENCH CRAYONS—Nos 1, 2 and 3 received and for sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON.
nov5 No 44 Market st.

MORSE'S NEW GEOGRAPHY rec'd and for sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
nov5 No 44 Market st.

SMITH'S NEW ARITHMETIC—Arithmetic on the Productive System, by Roswell C. Smith, author of the Productive Grammar, Geography, &c.
Also—A Key to Smith's new Arithmetic, containing operations of all the examples in that work performed at length, with the reasons fully stated, whenever there is the least appearance of labor or difficulty; designed to lessen the burden of teachers. By Roswell C. Smith.
For sale by INGRAM, ELLIOTT & Co.
nov3 Market st, near the Diamond.

ELOCUTION MADE EASY; containing notes and selections for declamation and reading, with figures illustrative of gesture. By R Claggett, A. M.
The attention of teachers is called to this new and excellent work for young students. For sale by
INGRAM, ELLIOTT & Co.
nov3 Market st, near the Diamond.

LAND WANTED—Wanted to purchase, a lot of Bottom Land, of 20 to 30 acres on the Ohio or Monongahela River, not more than ten or fifteen miles from the city. For further particulars apply to
J JORDAN,
nov1-d&w3t No 18 Liberty st, opposite Smithfield.

PATENT VERMIFUGE.

Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific

Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane,s American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms, and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which,if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards.

JOSIAH JACKSON.
Owner of Water Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me,I could not have credited it, without being an eye witness to the same. My child's health improved much after. SAM'L. MORRISON.
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. M'Lane's the best article before the public.
D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
From a regular Physician, Dr. G. S. Smith, Sunfish, O
Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir,—I have used in my practice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.
Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.
N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane' American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.
aug20-w6m

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR NOVEMBER, 1845.

W. EICHBAUM — A. GORDON — J. MARSHALL.

THURSSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1845.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots ..... 3½@3¾
Pearls ..... 4@4½
Scorchings ..... 3 @3½
Saleratus ..... 4½@4¾
Ale—₱ bbl.
XX Ale ..... — @7.00
Common ..... @6.00
Axles—₱ lb.
Bristles—₱ lb
American ..... 33 @40
Batting—₱ lb.
Superior ..... @10
Common ..... @ 8
Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large, size ..... 2.12½@2.25
Small size ..... — @ —
Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow ..... 25 @30
Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms ..... 60.00@70.00
Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable ..... 1.25@1.75
Shaker ..... @2.00
Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak ..... 4.12½@4.25
Black Oak ..... @3.00
Hemlock ..... 2.50@3.00
Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river ..... ——
From wagon ..... ——
Cotton—₱ lb.
Penn'ee & Alabam 4 @ 7½
Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1 ..... 10 @11
Cocoa, prepared ..... @22
Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped ..... @ 8
Pittsburgh Star ..... @12
Cincinnati do ..... @12
Sperm, best brands ..... @33
Do interior ..... @30
Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—₱ lb.
No 1 to 10 ..... @16
" 11 to 14 ..... 16½@17
" 14 ..... 17½@18
Increasing 1½c. ₱ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen
No 500 ..... @ 8
" 600 ..... @ 7
" 700 ..... @ 6
" 800, 900, 1000 ..... @ 5
Covered Yarn, lb ..... @24
Carpet Chain ..... @20
Cotton Twine ..... @23
Candle Wick ..... @16
Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, old white ..... 11½@12
St. Domingo ..... 6¾@ 7
Laguayra ..... —@ —
Rio ..... 7½@ 9
Havana ..... @ —
Copper—₱ lb.
Braziers' ..... @30
Sheathing ..... @30
Bolt ..... @35
Old ..... 16 @18
Cordage—By coil ₱ lb
Manilla ..... @10
White Rope ..... @10
Tarred ..... @ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine ..... @ 9
" " com'n ..... @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen
Extra Long ..... @2.50
Long ..... @1.75
Common ..... @1.25
Plough Lines ..... @ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—₱ doz.
40 yd 6 thr'd ..... @3.00
20@30 do do ..... 1.50@2.25
Plough Lines ..... @ 75
Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb, net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order ..... @3
Bevel'd gearage do ..... @3½
Light machinery do ..... @4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do ..... @2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in ..... @3
" over 10 in ..... @2
Grate Bars ..... @2½
Hollow-ware assort'd ..... @3½
Sad Irons ..... @5
Counter weights ..... @50
Dog Irons ..... @2½
Tailors and Hatters' Irons ..... @6
[10 ₱ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Wagon boxes ..... @3
Dearborn ₱ set ..... @50
Tea kettles doz ..... 7.00@8.00
Waffle Irons ..... 10.00@12.00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar ..... @2.25
24 in. bow front ..... @2.25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)
Domestics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c ..... 8 @8½
38 Lonnel & Brunswick ..... @8
Allegheny Drills ..... @7½
Light 4-4 brown ..... 6 @6½
4 Lancale & Great Falls ..... @ 6
New Market Fine & Waltham ..... @10
Bleached, 7/4 4-4 ..... @14
Fine 11-14 Hamilton Sheeting ..... @12
5-4 do ..... @14
Tickings—
Methuens ..... @16½
Sacos ..... @11
Laird on ..... @14
A. C. A ..... @14
Rochester ..... @17
West Branch ..... @16½
Brown Drills ..... 8½@16½
Bleached ..... 10@14
Prints—
Common ..... 5½@ 8
Good Madders ..... 8½@14
Merrimack & Fall River Blues ..... 11½@ 2½
Drugs—By package.
Aloes ..... 15 @17
Alum ..... @ 3½
Asafœtida ..... 20 @25
Arrow Root ..... 8 @10
Aquafortis ..... 10 @11
Borax, refined ..... 19 @25
Balsam, Peru ..... 2.00@2.25
Bo Copaiva ..... 30 @31
Brimstone ..... 4 @ 5
Cam phor, refined ..... 45 @62½
Chl ride Lime, cask 7½@ 8
Cocaineal ..... 1.75@2.00
Cream Tartar ..... 19 @22
Copperas ..... 1½@ 2½
Glue ..... 12 @13
Gal's ..... 20 @25
Gin ..... 40 @50
Copal ..... 37½@50
" Tragacinth ..... 31 @37½
" Shellac ..... 15 @18
" Mastic ..... 1.20@1.25
Ipecac ..... 87 @100
Jalap, powdered ..... 80 @ 88
Lit arge ..... 5½@ 6½
Licaorice Root ..... 8 @ 10
Liquorice Ball ..... 19 @20
Lac Dye ..... 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb ..... 31 @37
Magna, Flake ..... 37 @62
Madder, Umbro ..... 19 @22
Madder, Common ..... 17 @18
Myrrh, Turkey ..... 20 @30
Oil, Vitriol ..... 4½@ 5
" Castor ..... 75 @ 88
" Cassia ..... 6.00@6.50
" Cloves ..... 2.50@3.00
" Lemon ..... 2.12½@2.25
" Peppermint ..... 3.00@3.50
Opium, Turkey ..... 7.50@8.00
Quinne ..... 2.80@3.25
Rhubarb, root ..... 68 @75
Sal Ammoni ..... 20 @25
Sal Soda ..... 1½@ 2
Senna ..... 25 @30
Tartaric Acid ..... 50 @62
Vitriol, Blue ..... 10 @11
Dye Wood—₱ lb.
Camwood ..... 5½@ 7
Fustic ..... 2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped ..... 2½@ 3
Elptic Springs—lb.
Polished ..... 10½@11½
Feathers—₱ lb.
Keutucky ..... 27 @30
Ohio & Penn'a ..... 23 @30
Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd ..... @25
Soft ..... 16 @18
Hard ..... — @10
Currants, Zante ..... @12½
Filberts ..... 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey ..... none
Malaga ..... none
Raisins, Muscat ..... —@—
Bunch ..... 3.00@3.25
Bloom ..... 3.00@2.50
Cranberries, bush 2.50@3.00
Lemons Sicily, bx ..... none
Oranges do ..... —none
Peaches dry, bu ..... —@2.50
Apples dry ..... 87½@1.25
Apples green, bbl 1.12½@1.75
Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick ..... 15.00@17.00
Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore *via* Cana.
Flour, ₱ bbl ..... 60@65
Po'k, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lea'r, Tallow, &c ..... @50
Feathers ..... @80
Fur & Peltries ..... @—
Wool ..... @80
Rags ..... @2½
Ashes ..... @45
Oil of all kinds ..... @55
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy ..... @—
To Cleveland, " ..... @25
" Western, *via* the River.
To Cincinnati ..... 40@15
Louisville ..... 12½@20
St Louis ..... 25@30
Flour—₱ bbl.
Extra brands ..... —@4.50
Superfine ..... 4.25@4.44
Scratched ..... @ —
Fine ..... @ —
Rye Flour ..... —@2.62½
" hf. bbls @ —
Buckwheat ₱ lb @11
" hf. bls @
Feed—₱ bushel.
Bran ..... 10@12½
Sherts ..... —@—
Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No 1 ..... —@ —
No 1 hf-bbls ..... — @ —
No 2 ..... 8.50@10.00
No 2 hf-bbls ..... 3.50@ 5.00
No 3 ..... 6.50@ 8.75
No 1 kits ..... —@ —
Herring, Gib'd ..... — @5.25
No 2 ..... —@—
Salmon, No 1 ..... 17.00@18.00
No 2 ..... —@—
Shad ..... 8.50 @9.00
Cod, ₱ lb ..... @ 4
Glass—
Black Bottles.
Quart, ₱ gross ..... @9.00
Pint, do ..... @7.00
Madeira wine, 5 & 6 gallon ..... @9.00
Claret, ₱ gross ..... @9.00
Window Glass—₱ box—
City brands.
8x10 ..... 2.35@2.5
10x12 ..... 3.30@3.5
12x18 ..... 5.50@9.7
Patent do, 10x14 to 16x24 ..... 12.60@15.00
Country brands.
8x10 ..... 1.75@1.87
10x12 ..... 2.25@2.50
Gunpowder—₱ keg.
FFFG ..... 5.50@6.00
Eagle, 6¼ lbs ..... @5.00
Do. do, 12 lb canisters ..... —@7.00
FFFG do ..... —@4.00
Eagle do in papers ..... —@6.00
Rock powder ..... 3.50@4.00
Grain—₱ bushel.
Wheat ..... 75 @80
Rye ..... 45 @50
Oats ..... 31 @37½
Corn ..... @40
Barley ..... 65 @ 75
Glue—₱ lb.
Pittsb. common ..... 11@12½
Ginseng—₱ lb.
Ginseng ..... 27@ 30
Hay—₱ ton of 2000 lbs.
Timothy ..... @16.00
Clover ..... —@—
Straw, 100 bdls. ..... —@—
Hides—₱ lb.
Missouri ..... 9@10½
Spanish ..... 14 @16
Do salted ..... —@—
Do ₱ skin ..... 1.00@1.62
Green ..... —@ 4
Hemp—₱ lb.
Missouri & Ky ..... —@ 4
Manilla ..... 7½@ 8
Hops—₱ lb
First sort '45 ..... 14 @15½
Indigo—by package.
Bengal, lb ..... 1.50@1.75
Spanish ..... 1.10@1.25
Manilla ..... 9.00@1.00
Lead—₱ lb.
Missouri Pig ..... @4¼
Bar ..... @5
Common sizes Pipe ..... @6½
Sheet ..... @6
Leather—₱ lb.
Sole Baltimore ..... 18 @20
New York ..... 15@17½
Damaged ..... @—
Slaughter ..... 18 @20
Skirting ..... 21 @23
Harness, black ..... 19 @21
Bridles, black, per doz. sides ..... 36.00@36.00
Russet do ..... 36.00@42.00
Upper, finish'd ..... 24.00@28.00
Kips finished ..... 24.00@36.00
Calf skin do ..... 33.00@36.00
Lace Leather ..... 18.00@—
N. England Seating.
No 1 ₱ dozen ..... 45.00@—
2 do ..... 35.00@—
3 do ..... 25.00@—
Sheep skins ..... 2½@5
Lumber—From pile ₱ 1000 feet.
Pine, clear, inch ..... —@20.00
Common, " ..... —@10.00
Clear, 1¼ " ..... —@—
Com'n 1¼ " ..... —@—
Clear, 2 " ..... —@

PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 3, 1845.

WHIG MEETING IN NEW YORK.

The Whigs of New York held a great meeting, on Tuesday evening last, in front of National Hall, to receive the report of their nominating Convention. The Tribune says the street was densely crowded, and the meeting worthy of the times of the highest political excitement. The nominations were enthusiastically responded to. After the address and resolutions were read, Mr. WEBB, of the Courier, moved to strike out a part of the address relating to Texas. The address stated that the Texas iniquity was not yet consummated, and that that was an additional reason for the Whigs to rally in their strength to oppose it. Mr. Webb thought the question was settled, and that it ought not to come into the issue.—Mr. BROOKS, of the Express, took the same ground. Mr. GREELY, of the Tribune, replied, and urged that there was nothing in that portion of the address to which every good Whig should not respond. This difference of opinion caused considerable excitement. H. GREELEY, being urgently appealed to to make an endeavor to restore harmony, rose and stated that, as the Address was that of the Nominating Convention, which this meeting had no rightful power to mutilate in any way, and was not called on either to approve or disapprove by a special vote, he did not perceive any necessity for further action upon it. He therefore moved that this meeting do now *adjourn*.

The meeting, says the Tribune, then gave three hearty cheers for the Whig Cause and Candidates and quietly adjourned, ardently resolved on deserving and securing a glorious triumph. Whigs of the State! disregard our apparent differences of opinion and emulate our ardent exertions, and *New York will go Whig* on Tuesday next! Onward to victory!"

The following is the part of the Address objected to. We see nothing in it to which any Whig ought to object:

Bear with us, Fellow Citizens, while we remind you of some of the more important issues involved in the coming contest. We ask you to remember that the Texas Iniquity is yet unconsummated, and that its conditions may be essentially modified if its success may not be averted by the healthful pulsations of an aroused National conscience. At all events, the scheme of bullying Mexico into the surrender of that large portion of her rightful and actual territory lying East of the Rio del Norte, including populous cities and extensive regions never embraced in the province of Texas and never seen by a Texan except as a spy or a prisoner, may be defeated by a seasonable exhibition of the moral sentiment of the Nation. We have seen in New-Hampshire, the most decidedly, bitterly Locofoco State in the Union, that, on a fair issue of Annexation or No Annexation, the People have twice rendered verdicts distinctly against the scheme.

Could the question be presented with equal distinctness elsewhere, we doubt not that every Free State, no matter of what politics, would render a similar judgment. And yet party discipline and a confused blending of issues have enabled the Executive to drive the measure through Congress by a bare majority of votes. Let Public Opinion now seem averse to the consummation, and it will either be prevented or rendered far less obnoxious in its conditions. Let supineness and apathy be generally manifested, and the boundaries of Texas will be indefinitely extended, at the hazard if need be of War, while so much of her Public Debt as she sees fit to have paid at all will be saddled upon the Treasury of the Union. Your votes will be felt in the decision of this question.

The resolutions were adopted with enthusiastic unanimity. We copy three of them, which will meet with a response in every Whig bosom:

Resolved, That the Whig Cause is dear to us alike in adversity and prosperity—that it is still the cause of Constitutional Freedom, of the Supremacy of Law, and of Government devoted to beneficient ends—that we have lost nothing of our confidence in the ultimate triumph of our cause by the Loco-Foco triumph of deception and foul voting last year—and that we will attest it by a determined effort to elect the Whig ticket on the first Tuesday in November.

Resolved, That the recent unlooked-for triumph of the Whig Cause in Georgia, its overwhelming victory in Ohio, with the repeated defeats of our opponents even in long-benighted *New-Hampshire*, and the almost certain election of a Whig Member of Congress from Florida, prove that there is an elastic, undying energy in the Whig spirit of the Country, and a profound conviction in the popular intelligence that the Whig party, by its principles and measures, is the conservator of Law, Justice and General Prosperity; and we confidently await the not distant day when the delusion and grosser frauds which secured the baleful result of the last Presidential contest shall be avenged by an aroused and justly indignant People.

Resolved, That in triumph or disaster, in glory or gloom, there is one American Statesman whom we can never cease to regard with a confidence and love allied to veneration; that, in the great calamity of last November, while our first thoughts were of our Country our second were of him; and since then, whenever gladdened by tidings which assure us that the reign of shuffling incompetency and mousing mediocrity approaches its end, our hearts instinctively prompt the exclamation, 'Here's to *you*, HARRY CLAY!'

☞ The Wheeling Times *credits* an article in praise of Oddfellowship to this paper, and remarks:

"Is it possible the Pittsburgh Gazette can say a word in favor of Oddfellowship?"

No; it is not possible until our opinions undergo a complete change in relation to all oath-bound secret societies. The "Times" never found the article he attributes to us in our paper, neither did it ever appear there. We have not seen anything yet to convince us that *all* secret oath-bound societies are not wrong in principle, immoral in their tendencies, and injurious to community.

☞ A writer in the Lancaster Examiner is opposing the right of way to the Baltimore Railroad to this city, and in contemplating the probability of the Road reaching the Ohio river, says:

"Should they finally be permitted to reach Parkersburg or Fishing Creek, is that any reason why they should be permitted to unite at Pittsburgh? If Russia, Prussia or Austria should throw open their ports to the free introduction of the produce of England, would that be any reason why the United States should do so, to the utter destruction of their own interests? This I conceive to be a parallel case. Virginia has no similar improvements that would suffer by granting the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company a right to reach the Ohio river at any point within her territory. I trust the citizens of Philadelphia and other eastern counties, who have a deep interest in this proposition, will see to it in due time."

What perfect nonsense is this. This writer shows he knows nothing about the question he is discussing. He is unwilling the Baltimore road should come to Pittsburgh for fear it will injure the Main Line, and yet he contemplates its reaching Parkersburgh with great equanimity, where it would do ten-fold more injury to the Main Line than at Pittsburgh. Such are the senseless arguments of some of those who oppose the just grant of the right of way.

☞ The Wires of the Magnetic Telegraph were laid in the bed of East River, at New York, a few days since, encased in a leaden tube. We regret to learn that the wires have since been parted by the anchor of a ship lying in the river. We fear it will be difficult to guard against such accidents.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad

A meeting of delegates and citizens from various North Western counties, in this State, recently, Oct. 21, wars held in relation to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad in Ridgeway, the county seat of Elk county. Hon. WILLIAM T. WILCOX, of Elk, presided. From the proceedings as reported for the Post, we take the whole of the resolutions passed:

Resolved, That we view with eminent pride and gratification the enterprising efforts now being made by the citizens of Northern, Western and Eastern Pennsylvania to accomplish the early commencement and speedy completion of a Railroad to connect Philadelphia with Lake Erie, on the North, and Pittsburgh, on the West, and we hereby pledge ourselves to join heartily with our fellow citizens of other counties in the furtherance of this great Pennsylvania project.

Resolved, That it is his time that Pennsylvanians should discard all sectional jealousies, should sink all local prejudices, and unite as one brotherhood in every project which has for its object the advancement of the interest of the whole state, and the happiness and prosperity of her citizens.

Resolved, That in the 'Sunbury and Erie Railroad,' we hail a measure that—while it will enrich the commonwealth and enhance the business of our great twin sisters in commerce and manufactures,—will also open new and valuable sources of public wealth and afford ample means for the employment of incalculable private enterprise, now smothered by the oppressive hand of indolence, yet ere long destined to take high rank in the onward march of Pennsylvania progress and improvement.

Resolved, That the editors of newspapers throughout Pennsylvania, friendly to her general interests and the objects for which this convention was called, be requested to publish these proceedings.

On motion of Mr. Gillis, it was

Resolved, That this Convention recommend the holding of a general convention of delegates from the several counties interested in this great work, at Harrisburgh, on the second Monday of January next.

On motion of Mr. Gillis, it was also

Resolved, That a delegation of four be appointed by the chair, to represent this convention, in the convention to be held at Danville, Columbia county, on the 29th inst., with power to appoint substitutes in case of inability to attend; whereupon Messrs. Thomas Struthers and Geo. A. Cobham, of Warren, W. C. Tobey of Pittsburgh, and Ignatius Garner of Elk, were appointed a delegation for that object.

On motion of Mr. Wilmarth, it was

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the convention at Danville the propriety of appointing a committee to confer with the business men and capitalists of the east, with regard to the proper measures necessary to the completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and also to confer with the commissioners upon the subject.

On motion, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Our citizens view with deep interest these efforts of our fellow citizens in the northern part of the State, to promote their prosperity by extending lines of improvement. Although the contemplated Sunbury Railroad would not benefit this city, except very indirectly, and might do us some injury, yet we throw aside those narrow and selfish views which can never favor any object but such as directly benefits ourselves. The Sunbury and Erie Railroad will confer a great benefit upon an important and too much neglected portion of the State, and we sincerely wish it may be prosecuted to a successful completion. The people of Pittsburgh will co-operate as much as in their power.

THE MORMONS.

WM. SMITH, the Mormon Patriarch, has published in the Reporter a long letter addressed to the Mormons, in which he denounces Brigham Young and the Council of Twelve, states that Nauvoo has been a den of thieves and villians, and that the Mormon rulers are privy to high crimes committed by their strikers. He earnestly advises the Mormons not to go with Young and his partners to California but to disperse as other religious denominations. From his statement it is manifest that Mormonism is a vast system of priestcraft, by which the corrupt imposter leaders seek to extort money and property from their fanatical followers, and to obtain their services for nothing.

The people of Lee Co., Iowa, have in public meeting resolved that the Mormons must leave that county.

DISASTERS AT SEA.—The Norfolk Beacon states that the ship Victoria, of Salem, Woodbury, bound from Batavia to New York, with a cargo of 4500 piculs of sugar, 6500 piculs of coffee, and 70 or 80 tons of sappan wood, went ashore on Thursday evening last, between Nag's Head and False Cape, and is no doubt a total loss. When abandoned, the ship was in five or six fathoms water, with five feet water in her hold; about eight days previous to her abandonment, one third of her cargo, (that portion between decks,) had been thrown overboard to lighten the ship. The Beacon says:—

The ship reported yesterday, (Saturday) *dismasted*, is still outside the capes, and sent up in the evening for a steamer to tow her in; she proves to be the Republic, of Providence, said to be bound to New York.

A barque, with the signal of distress flying, and standing in for the Capes, from which she was distant about 50 or 60 miles, was seen yesterday by one of the pilots.

NOT ALLOWED TO PREACH.—M. Ronge, having intimated his intention to visit France, received a communication, through the French Charge d'Affaires, that he might travel through France as a private individual, but would not be allowed to celebrate worship according to the forms of German Catholicism.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24, 1845.

The steamship Cincinnati arrived this morning from Galveston, having left on the 20th.—There is no news of importance. The vote on annexation at Galveston city on the 13th resulted as follows:

For Annexation	270	votes
Against do	111	"
For the Constitution	284	"
Against do	83	"

The election passed off without the slightest excitement, all parties regarding the question of Annexation, involving that of the State Constitution, as already settled. IRA MUNSON, Esq., special bearer of despatches from the Republic of Texas to the Texan Legation at Washington, came passenger on the Cincinnati.

Scarcely any business was transacted in the Cotton market yesterday, as parties were not inclined to operate in the absence of their private correspondence per Great Britain. The sales only amounted to 600 bales, at prices leaning in favor of buyers.

Sugar continues in very good request at full prices; a small lot of new crop was sold this morning at 7c., but the usual range of prices is from 6 a 6¼c. per lb.—Of old crop there are only about 300 hhds. left, out of which sales are making at 6 a 7¼c. per lb., according to quality. Molasses is firm at 30 cts. per gallon.

Rio Coffee has advanced to 8 cts: sales having been made yesterday at this rate. The demand is good, and the stock is becoming much reduced.

The English news has had a very lively effect upon our Flour market. The transactions yesterday amounted to 8000 barrels, commencing in the morning at $4, and closing at $4.40 a $4.50 per bbl. The market is now bare of shipping lots, and St. Louis brands are selling this morning at $4 75 per bbl

Some movement took place in Lard, based upon the advices from England. I have been informed of two sales, amounting to 9000 kegs, at 4½ cents. The same price was refused this morning for a lot of 3,000 kegs.

THE NO-PARTY CONVENTION.

Voice of the Whig Press.

The *Washington (Pa.) Reporter*, in an able article on the proposed Convention, says:

"We highly commend the views expressed by our friend WHITE, of the Pittsburgh Gazette, in reference to this last of the Locofoco humbugs. He does perfectly right in counseling that no Whig attend this Convention. If the Tariff be in danger, as we verily believe it is, it was no action of the Whigs that endangered it. The present law is of their passing, and by it they will stand; but duty to the country, and the great interests involved does not require that they should now make common cause with the destructive Locofoco demagogues of Pennsylvania, who contributed their utmost to place Polk in power, in efforts to preserve the law. The Locofocos have "sown the wind," and we say, let them reap the whirlwind," come in what shape it may."

The *Harrisburgh Telegraph* remarks:

☞ "The Locofoco friends of the tariff have called a tariff Convention at Hollidaysburgh, on the 12th of November. The Whigs have done all in their power to save the country from the consequences that all knew would follow the election of an Anti tariff President, and *they will now leave the matter in the hands of those who, knowing better, deluded the people into his support.*"

The *Lancaster Examiner* has the following article on the subject:

TARIFF CONVENTION.—The leading locofocos of the interior and western parts of the State are trying to get up a "tariff Convention" at Hollidaysburgh on the 12th of November. The convention is called without distinction of party, but we presume few Whigs will be found willing to participate in its proceedings. It is evidently but another move in the game of deception by means of which the vote of Pennsylvania was last fall given for Polk.

The locofoco leaders told the people of Pennsylvania last year that "Mr. Polk was a better tariff man than Mr. Clay." If they told the truth there is no need of this convention—Mr. Polk will not let the Tariff be disturbed. At any rate we trust the Whigs will keep clear of all entangling alliances with them: they have pledged themselves for Mr. Polk's course, and by his actions they must stand or fall.

AN EARTHQUAKE.—On Sunday night last, an earthquake was very sensibly felt in parts of New York and Connecticut. On Long Island, in Westchester Co., and in Connecticut, it was remarked by many persons; and in all cases seemed like the rolling over hard ground of a very heavy wagon. In Westchester Co. it is said to have jarred lamps from the tables and many persons left their houses in terror. The N. Y. Evening Post says:—

We are told that all through Fairfield county in Connecticut this shock was very severe. At Huntington a clergyman was reading at the desk, when his books were thrown off the table. At Greenfield Hill, milk pans were thrown down, considerable consternation was produced among the people. A gentleman residing there mentions it as a fact, perhaps connected with this phenomenon that on Thursday evening the springs and wells in that neighborhood were all dry for more than an hour and a half—the water having apparently receded from them into the earth.

The New York Commercial adds to these statements the following:—

A gentleman has just informed us that at his residence, at Gowanus, near the water, at about *seven* o'clock, the shock was very severely felt.—He was conversing with some friends and the noise was so loud as to cause a general exclamation; it also awoke his lady, who was reclining on the sofa in the adjoining room. The picture frames shook against the walls, and the pendants of the candelabra on the mantel piece vibrated with great violence. The shock lasted about ten seconds. The house rocked so violently as to cause considerable alarm and, as our friend smilingly observed, brought to recollection sundry denunciations heard from the pulpit during the former part of the day.

Yesterday he rode out about ten miles in the direction of Flatlands, and learned that the shock was felt with equal severity in that neighborhood *between seven and eight* o'clock. This sufficiently indicates the direction which the earthquake travelled.

THE BOSTON MURDER.—We copied on Friday, from a Boston paper, an account of the murder of Mrs. Bickford in that city, stating that suspicions had fallen on one A. J. Tirrell, who had been in the habit of visiting the deceased. There is but little doubt, from the circumstances elicited at the Coroner's inquest that this suspicion was correct. We abstain from an enumeration of the particulars, which are interesting only to the lovers of the horrible.

"About 5 o'clock," says the *Boston Journal*—from which we derive our information, "a scream partially awakened several of the household, but from whence proceeding it was not known; soon after, a heavy fall took place, which fully aroused the inmates, when Mrs. Lawrence opened the door of her room, and heard a noise which appeared as though a man was descending rapidly the stairs; having slipped several steps at the top, and jarring the banisters in his descent, he reached the lower entry turned the lock of the outer door, and passed into the passage-way leading from the house, where a stifled noise was heard from him, as if giving an alarm of fire. The entry was filled with smoke, and upon entering the deceased's room, the bed and closet were found to be on fire. A light was struck, the windows opened, and the smoke allowed to escape, when the fire was speedily smothered by the assistance of several individuals from the street, and the dead body, with the throat cut from ear to ear, found upon the floor, her night clothes burned all over, and an open razor, clotted with blood, lying on the floor, between the body and the bed."

Whether the suspected person has been arrested we are not informed. We may therefor conjecture that his retreat is, as yet, unknown.

FATE OF THE SIOUX MURDERERS.—A gentleman just arrived here from Selkirk's settlement, has furnished us with many interesting particulars of his journey. They will appear in our next paper. The following respecting the fate of the five Sioux Indians, the supposed murderers of the Missouri drovers some years ago, and who escaped from the jail at Dubupue, will be found interesting:

"Coming down the St. Peters river, I encamped for the night a short distance below the Rapids, near five or six lodges of Sissiton Sioux Indians. I was there informed, that one of the prisoners had reached there a few days before, and was so emaciated and broken down, from fatigue and starvation, that none of them could recognize him. He stated, that all of them died on the way, with the exception of one whom he abandoned near Cannon river, that some died from starvation, and others from excess in eating when they arrived at the first lodges. They dug graves with their knives there and buried them. The stoutest of the party, named 'The Plume,' was the first that died. On leaving Dubuque, they were entirely destitute of clothing and firetackle."—*Galena Gazette.*

☞ M. De Meyer drew forth last night, at the Park Theatre, the most vociferous plaudits that were ever heard within the walls of that establishment. The audience were in a state of *furor*, and were at length compelled to reduce the excitement by repeated cheers. And they were well deserved, for his performance was perfectly magical—it is impossible to conceive how the human fingers can produce such wonderful effects. At the conclusion of the *Barcarolle*, from L'Elisir d'Amore, a laurel wreath was thrown upon the stage. The gem was, however, the *Marche Triomphale*, in which he gained a great part of his European fame. It is a most beautiful piece abounding in extraordinary effects, and was received with tumultuous applause.—*New York Mirror.*

Official Vote for Canal Commis'oner.

Counties.	L. F. *Burns.*	W. *Kains*	N. *Morton.*	Ab. *Larimer.*
Adams,	1489	2039		
Allegheny,	3813	4412	818	460
Armstrong,	1048	645		115
Beaver,	1705	1872	25	80
Bedford,	2676	2312	62	
Berks,	4837	1907	110	
Bradford,	2936	2345		36
Bucks,	4123	3612	378	5
Butler,	1829	1869		118
Cambria,	1110	638	27	7
Carbon,	554	124	3	
Centre,	1890	1049	7	6
Chester,	4309	4420	288	
Clarion,	725	253	10	1
Clearfield,	411	115	4	
Clinton,	755	464	25	7
Columbia,	2619	1158	18	
Crawford,	1886	1362		104
Cumberland,	2444	2038	148	
Dauphin,	1883	1531	1110	
Delaware,	1099	1289	260	7
Elk,	98	28		
Erie,	1103	1831		82
Fayette,	2291	1805		
Franklin,	2488	2762	57	1
Greene,	1376	544		52
Huntingdon,	2105	1851	506	
Indiana,	1501	1118	69	83
Jefferson,	358	228	1	2
Juniata,	880	543	268	
Lancaster,	4105	4881	2169	15
Lebanon,	1528	1816	74	
Lehigh,	1944	1697	94	
Luzerne,	2226	1119		
Lycoming,	1813	1237	1	17
McKean,	170	114		1
Mercer,	2272	2151		559
Mifflin,	1544	753	31	
Monroe,	1138	193		
Montgomery,	3926	2211	367	56
Northampton,	2728	1163	102	
Northumberland,	1640	812	138	
Philad. co.	11921	3796	11114	168
Philad. city,	4256	5131	4146	133
Perry,	1616	680	147	
Pike,	408	17		
Potter,	203	28		56
Schuylkill,	2314	1172	205	
Somerset,	658	1306		22
Susquehanna,	1743	900		89
Tioga,	1183	489		4
Union,	1416	2015	43	17
Venango,	712	250	40	
Warren,	383	291		2
Washington,	3186	2860		307
Wayne,	943	516		13
Westmoreland,	3261	1527		107
Wyoming,	828	722		
York,	3187	2170	57	
Total,	119,510	89,118	22,934	2,851

Majority for Burns over Karns 30,392; over Karns and Morton 8,458; over Karns, Morton and Larimer, 5,607.

CORNSTALK MOLASSES, of a quality superior to Sugar house, has been manufactured by Mr. Samuel Moreland, of Carthage, Tennessee. Mr. Moreland says the juice yields about one fourth, as well as he can guess from the experiment he has made. The process appears to be simple enough. Press the juice out of the stalk about the time it arrives at maturity—boil it as you would the water from a sugar tree until it becomes as thick as you want it—then your molasses is ready for use.

FLOUR MARKETS.

Baltimore, Nov. 1,—2000 bbls Howard street Flour sold at $5,25—but little inquiry at that.

New York, Oct. 30. *P. M.*—Sales 6000 bbls $5,62½ a 5,75—market dull.

Philadelphia, Oct. 31.—Limited sales at $5,-62½ a 5,75.

COMMERCIAL.

Gazette & Advertiser Office, Monday Morning, November 3.

Flour—The market is 37½@50c higher than previous to the receipt of the news by the Great Western. On Saturday, 10 bbls sold at $4 45. 100 bbls at 4,50, 143 bbls at the same, and some small lots at 4,37½@4,44 ℔ bbl—all on the wharf. The market closed with an active demand at these prices. From wagon 4,37½@4,50 were the extremes. The sales from store were trifling, and no criterion of the views of holders, but in fact, with the exception of a small stock held for city consumption, there is very little on sale. Buyers have shipped out of the market with the least possible delay. Buckwheat Flour in sacks, is in demand at $1,25@1,50 ℔ 100 lbs. for shipment. Nothing doing in Meal.

The market for Grain continues active. 200 bu prime Barley afloat brought 76c ℔ bu. 200 bu from store sold at 75c.

200 bu Oats sold at 34c ℔ bu on the wharf, 400 bu in several lots at the canal at 35c.

150 bu Corn in Car sold at 40c ℔ double bu at canal.

Some parcels of Wheat sold at 80c ℔ bu.

5 bbls Cranberries sold from store at $2,75@3,00 ℔ bu.

A sale of White Beans from wagon at $1 ℔ bu.

An invoice of new crop Malaga Raisins was received on Saturday, the first of the season. Bxs of Bunch are held at $3 25.

Sale of 18½ tons 'high' Allegheny Metal at $28, 4 mos and 18 tons at $30 cash.

Sales of 150 bxs Cheese from store in several lots at 6½c, and in a retail way at 6½@7c ℔ lb.

Hay is rather plenty at $16 ℔ ton for prime Timothy.

30 bales sold on the wharf at a price not reported.

Glass continues in active demand. Sale of 100 bxs 8x10, country brands, from store at $1,75 ℔ bx cash; 100 bxs same, and 50 bxs 10x12, to go out of the market at $1,80 and 2,00 ℔ bx, cash on delivery.

Salt very dull. Limited sales from store at $1,00½ ℔ net bbl delivered.

Tin Plates are lower. 25@50c has been knocked off 1 X, and sales 80 bxs at $10,50@10,75 ℔ bx.

Ashes continue dull—there is nothing to move the market.

The leading articles of Groceries are tolerably active, and considerable sales in the aggregate of Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, and Coffee, though the latter is rather dull—prices the same.

16,000 seasoned Oak bbl Staves on the wharf at $7,50.

We hear inquiries respecting Bulk Pork for future delivery, but no contracts have yet been entered into.—Our Packers are leaving for various points in the West, where they contemplate making their purchases.

Sales of Brown Soap to the Trade at 4@4½c, cash

Sales of 300 galls city pressed Linseed Oil at 70c ℔ gall.

Sale of 160 galls Spirits Turpentine at 50c ℔ gall, specie. Holders generally ask higher

Good News—The Rivers and Rain.—The hope expressed by us on Saturday morning, that the unsettled weather would terminate in a steady rain, has been realized. It commenced on Saturday evening and continued to a late hour last night. We shall look for the effect in a rise in the Rivers. There was two feet seven and a half inches in the channel last evening.

An abstract of Steamboats, Barges and their tonnage that have been built in and near Louisville, and enrolled at the port of Louisville in 1845:

No.	Name of Boats	Where Built.	Tonnage.	Cost
1	Wheel of Fortune,	New Albany,	165 49	$10,000
2	Kentucky,	Louisville,	134 55	10,000
3	Clarksville,	do,	484 32	30,000
4	Time,	do,	119 05	10,000
5	Empire,	New Albany,	447 42	28,000
6	Neva,	Louisville,	141 52	10,000
7	Richmond,	do,	341 71	25,000
8	Arkansas,	do,	162 70	10,000
9	Billow,	do,	206 23	16 000
10	Blue Wing,	do,	158 28	10,000
11	Vesta,	New Albany,	92 80	7,500
12	Kiamuehn,	Jeffersonville,	129 16	7,000
13	Belle Creole,	Farshed here,	447 79	30,000
14	Salina,	New Albany,	53 32	5,000
15	Lacon,	Louisville,	118 42	8,000
16	Cora,	New Albany,	179 57	12,000
17	Wm Bradstreet,	do,	247 91	20,000
18	Bulletin,	Fin. N. Albany,	498 18	30,000
19	Exchange,	New Albany,	75 04	6,000
20	Raindeer,	do,	177 02	16,000
21	Windsor,	Louisville,	195 51	15,000
22	Brownsville,	do,	99 49	8,000
23	Amaranth,	New Albany,	185 87	12,000
24	*Peyiona,	Louisville,	700 00	40 000
25	*Old Hickory,	do,	600 00	30,000
26	*James Dick,	do,	340 00	25 000
27	*C. Conner,	do,	200 00	12,000
28	*Magic,	do,	150 55	10,000
29	*Wynona,	New Albany,	198 55	12,000
30	*Medora,	do,	135 90	10,000
			7,186 31	$480,500

*Boats launched but not enrolled.

Commercial Branch Bank—A Bank under this title has been organized in Cleveland—capital stock, $150,000. President W. A. Otis; Cashier, T. P. Handy.

Directors—W. A. Otis, T. P. Handy, J. Gillett, N. C. Winslow, J. M. Woolsy.

COMMERCIAL MARINE

Of the U. States, Great Britain and France.

We take from the National Intelligencer the following important commercial table. It takes a bird's eye view of the commerce of three great empires.

Comparison of the three principal (mercantile) navies, compiled and arranged from M. Dupin's Essay.

	United States.	British Empire.	Kingdom of France.
Tonnage of these vessels	2,200,000	3,500,000	600,000
Vessels built annually (1840)	170	1,000	60
Total tonnage of these vessels (tons)	2,200,000	3,500,000	600,000
Number of commercial vessels possessed by each country	4,000	20,000	2,000
Tonnage of these vessels employed in foreign commerce, (number)	1,500,000	2,500,000	400,000
Tonnage of the above vessels (tons)	1,200,000	2,000,000	300,000
These vessels consisted of (men and boys)	60,000	160,000	20,000
The national ships employed in this tonnage were (tons)	274,372	524,794	34,473
The tonnage of these national vessels was (tons)	274,372	524,794	34,473
Their crews consisted of (men & boys)	13,302	33,591	2,000
Tonnage carried under the national flag in comparison with a *million of tons*	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Tonnage carried under foreign flags in foreign commerce, (number)	700,000	1,500,000	200,000
Comparison of the imports and exports together, in millions of dollars, both foreign and national, employed in foreign commerce, (number)	1,091,000,000	3,411,000,000	1,000,000,000
Population of the great maritime Powers.	18,000,000	150,000,000	35,000,000

The tonnage of the commercial steam vessels of the three countries was follows, at the dates named below.

United States in 1844,	218,901 tons.	
Great Britain in 1844,	100,238 "	
France in 1841,	10,163 "	

It must be remembered that the foregoing statements have reference only to the *commercial* marine of the three countries.

TO TAILORS.

O. MADISON, being engaged in cutting for S. GRAY, *Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street*, Respectfully invites "the trade" to call and examine his new plan of delineating garments. O. M. being the author of the

FIRST SHOULDER MEASURE SYSTEM

Ever offered to the trade, has not been under the necessity of borrowing or stealing from the works of others in order to get up "*the Rule*." His "*Mathematical Ruler and Art of delineating garments*" are original "in principle and detail."

REFERENCES—Some of the most skilful Cutters where ver the system has been introduced.

N. B. MADISON'S System of Cutting is secured by Patent and Copy Right. His Agents are provided with Letters of Agency, bearing a County Seal. Tailors are cautioned against purchasing of pretended Agents, should there be any, as the purchaser is respectfully referred to the proprietor according to law.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 30, 1845. nov1-d&wlt

TO IRON MASTERS, ROLLING MILL PROPRIETORS, FOUNDERS, &c.

THE subscriber begs to call the attention of the Iron Trade and others requiring the use of Furnaces, to the introduction of a superior article of **Fire Brick**, manufactured at Bolivar, Westmoreland Co. Pa., by Messrs. Baxter, Glover & Harley. They have been tested by several establishments in this city; but most particularly in two powerful furnaces constructed entirely of that material, and fully proven at the establishment of Messrs. Knap & Totten, Fort Pitt Works—from the capacity and large weight of Iron melted in these furnaces, no trial in the neighborhood could be more severe. The Proprietors have cheerfully tendered the following testimonial:

Fort Pitt Works,
Pittsburgh, Sept. 15th, 1845.

SIR—The "Bolivar Fire Bricks" which you furnished us for trial have been subjected to sufficient test to convince us of their superiority over any others we have ever used. We therefore most cordially recommend them to persons desirous of procuring a superior article of the kind.

We are yours, very truly, KNAP & TOTTEN.

Mr. J. Shaw Maclaren, Pittsburgh.

Additional.

After examination and careful trial of the "Bolivar Fire Bricks" in our several establishments, we cheerfully concur in the preceding recommendation, believing them the best article of the kind ever yet offered in this market.

BARRY, SCOTT & Co—Iowa Foundry.
MARSHALL, BRADLEY & Co.—Franklin do.
GRAFF, LINDSAY & Co.—Lippincott Rolling Mill.
EDWARD HUGHES—Brownsville Iron Works.
JAMES DUNN, furnace builder for Messrs. Shoenberger.
W. W. WALLACE.

The Bricks at $37 per M. and the Clay at $9 per ton of the same material, to be had of the Agent at his warehouse, Canal Basin, on orders being sent to the office of the Kensington Iron Works.

sep18-d&w2m* SHAW MACLAREN.

MRS. MOORE,

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER, Diamond alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets, has just received from New York and Philadelphia the latest styles for Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, &c.

oct24-d&wlm

WM. BELL & SON, having rebuilt their store, No. 70 **Wood street**, and removed to same, would respectfully inform their friends and merchants generally visiting the city, that they have a large assortment of Dry Goods which they will sell on the most favorable terms. oct22-d1w&wlm

A. LAMONT'S WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 Wood street, over Clark & Cameron,

WHERE may be found at all times an assortment of the following articles, manufactured of the best materials, and warranted equal to any made in the United States—

STEEL SPADES AND SHOVELS;
COMMON DO DO;
TOBACCO SCREWS; MILL SCREWS;
LARD DO; TIMBER DO;
SOLID BOX VICES.

oct14-d&wtf M. A. KNOX, Agent.

WALL PAPER MANUFACTORY

WAREHOUSE REMOVED.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their paper store to

No. 87 Wood Street, above Fourth,

nearly opposite the stand they occupied before the fire, where they have on hands and are opening a complete assortment of

PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS, FIRE BOARD PRINTS, &c.,

the greater part of which has been manufactured and imported since the fire, and which contains a large number of patterns that are altogether new and suitable for every description of entries and rooms.

They also keep on hands a stock of Printing, Writing and Wrapping Paper from the Clinton Mill, Steubenville, O., to which along with their other goods they would respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

☞ Rags and Tanners Scraps purchased in exchange

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE.
aug28-d&w3m 87 Wood street.

THIRD JULY, 1845.

B. E. CONSTABLE announces his determination of sell from this day the remainder of his stock all Summer Goods at

FIRST COST.

This is an inducement worthy the attention of to purchasers.

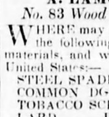
French Balzarines 31 cts, worth 75 cts;
Bonnet Ribbons at 12½ cts, worth 31, rich new styles
French Lawns and Organdie Ginghams at 15 and 31 cts, worth 50 cts;
Barege Scarfs and Shawls at equally low prices;
Ladies' Lace Caps at 37½ cts, worth $1;
Florence Braid Bonnets at $1 37½, and upwards;
Checked, Striped and Mull Muslins for dresses, very cheap;
Col'd Lawns for Bonnets, Artificials, Bonnet Caps, &c.
Parasolettes and Parasols, rich and new styles, some as low as 75 cts each;
Lace Collars, Chimisetts, Cravats, Gloves, &c, &c;
Cutt and Thread Edgings, Laces and Bobbin Lace;
For Gentlemen:—Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, a good assortment Gloves, Cravats, Suspenders, Linen Cambric and Silk Hdkfs, Gauze Cott under Shirts, Silk do; Drawers, &c. ly4-d&wtf

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MARY BOYD, late of Moon township, deceased, are hereby requested to present them for payment. All those knowing themselves indebted to said estate will settle the same without delay.

WILLIAM P. FEREE,
WILLIAM WATT,
nov1-w6t Executors, Moon township.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD:



WAS stolen from the pasture of the subscriber, in Findley township, Allegheny county, on the night of 23d October last, a light bay Mare, 12 years old, about 15 hands high, a small white star in the forehead, smooth shoes on before, the mane wore on the wither with the collar, no other marks recollected. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the thief and the mare, and a liberal reward for the mare alone, delivered to the subscriber, at McCray's Tavern in Pittsburgh, or in Clinton, Pa.

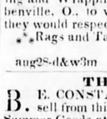
JAMES GLENDENNING.
oct28-w3t*

Butler Democrat and Kittanning Free Press each copy to the amount of $1, and charge this office.

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a Charter for the "Allegheny Saving Fund Company," now in operation and located, and to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny. The specific object of the Institution is to create capital by the saving of small deposits, and loaning the same on interest. The amount of capital to be $100,000. and1-w6m

FARM FOR SALE.



ONE hundred and fifty acres of good land for sale in Butler county, 19 miles from Pittsburgh, situated on the old Harmony road adjoining the farms of Mr Garvin and Mr. Graham, with a good hewed log house and barn, two small orchards, with several springs of excellent water, about 75 acres cleared and under fence. For terms apply to JOSEPH MARLATT, 54 Penn street, or to THOS. FARLEY, Allegheny city, or to JACOB MARLATT, on the premises. je7-d&wtf

TO PRINTERS!

FOR sale, at this office, an excellent *Double Medium Press*, on which this paper is now printed. Also, a font of second hand Brevier Type,